THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

IN HIS INSTRUCTIVE MINUTE on the Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75 Sir Richard Temple makes the following remarks on the attainments of educated Bengalis in English:

"Some doubts have been expressed as to whether the English language is quite so thoroughly studied and mastered by the present generation of Bengalees as it was by the past generation. Certainly the utmost watchfulness should be exercised to preserve among the Bengalee youth, amidst the distractions of a complex and multiform education, the best standard of proficiency in English, for the cultivation of which language (after allowance has been made for all defects) they display an extraordinary aptitude which few foreign nations can equal. There have indeed in past times been Bengalees with an admirable knowledge of English both written and spoken, to whom the present generation may well look back as exemplars. Still, besides those Bengalees who reside in England during the best years of their youth, and so become for a time naturalized in that country, there are at the present many Bengalees who have never left the shores of India, and yet have acquired a remarkably complete command of the English language, in proof of which may be cited such works or publications as the novel *Govinda Samanta*, the *Antiquities of Orissa*, the *Hindoo Patriot* newspaper, the *travels of a Hindoo*, and the *Calcutta Medical Journal*. And at public meetings where the proceedings are in English, the Bengalees generally display a readiness of speech, and sometimes a sort of eloquence, which redounds to their credit."

HIS HONOR thus notices the influence of English Education on the religious movements in Bengal:

"Among the results of education, there are certain religious movements going on among the Hindoos in these provinces, the precise extent of which I have found it impossible to measure by any trustworthy statistics, and the full purposes of which I have not been able to ascertain from any authority acknowledged by all the sections of the movements. But as I understand the case (subject to correction), there is one sect who adopt the Vedic religion of the ancient Hindoos, which appears to be a sort of theism with a simple and primitive morality, without the superstructure known as Brahmanical Hindooism—that is, the Hindooism of later times. Whether they acknowledge caste as an institution with a religious sanction, is not certain; apparently they do in some degree. This sect is named "Adhi Brahmo," it comprises many persons of high character and social respectability; its members are not very numerous. There is another sect named "Brahmo"; by way of contradistinction its members are often styled "the Progressive Brahmos" their religion seems to be a pure abstract theism with an elevated standard of morality; they profess much respect for the Christian scriptures; they have hymns and prayer-books of their own, but no order of priesthood; they have places of worship; they preserve caste as a social and secular order without any religious sanction. Their leaders are earnest men of excellent repute; the doctrines of the sect appear to produce a good effect upon the lives and conduct of its members. The number of strict professing Brahmos is apparently not great; but the number of those who are Brahmos in mind and heart is said to be very considerable. Whether that be so or not, it appears that opinions and sentiments identical with, or similar to, those of the Progressive Brahmos, are spreading among the educated classes of Hindoos in these provinces; and this is a very important circumstance.

The societies which undertake to be orthodox Hindoos, that is, to maintain the Hindooism of latter times—the "Dhurma Sobha" and the "Dhurma Somaj"—are sustained in vitality, but whether they are making progress I am unable to say."

HIS HONOR next notices the existence of numerous Associations in Bengal as a result of English education:

"Another result of education has been the formation of societies and associations, greater and lesser, in all parts of the country; they are about 60 in number, and they have about 2,000 members in all. Their objects are somewhat undefined perhaps, but pertain chiefly to educational and social matters, relating to political affairs only to the extent of representing to British authorities the wishes and interests of the people; so far they are harmless and in many respects actually laudable; they indicate a stir of thought and a movement in the national mind. The British Indian Association is one of the oldest and best known among these societies; it comprises many great landowners and others of wealth and station. The Social Science Association at Calcutta is largely supported by the natives. The society for the reduction of marriage expenses has a specific object of the most useful character; its operations are chiefly in Behar."

HIS HONOR makes the following remarks on the Vernacular Press:

"The growth within the last twenty years of the Bengalee newspaper press, that is the newspapers published in the vernacular, is a remarkable and important circumstance. There are now about twenty principal newspapers and about thirty-six of lesser degree, or fifty-six in all, though the number is constantly changing. The circulation of the twenty principal papers cannot of course be accurately known, but is believed to be represented by about 20,000 copies; that of the lesser papers is much less, and probably does not exceed 5,000 copies; perhaps the total may amount to 30,000 copies. This circulation may not be thought considerable as compared with the size of all these provinces; but the number of readers must greatly exceed, and may be double or treble the number of copies. And though it is well to avoid even an approach to exaggeration in a matter of this sort, still we should not overlook the significance of these facts.

It is on the other hand to be remembered that a large portion of the educated Bengalees read the English newspapers, or those native newspapers which are published in English.

"Provided that we were sure that the vernacular press really expresses public opinion, we should thereby learn that which, as foreign rulers, we are so much concerned to know, and which is yet so hard to be known, namely, the feelings and wishes of the natives. If the line followed by the vernacular press were generally that of praise of British persons and things, there might be suspicion of flattery; but as the line actually taken is often much the reverse, we may be confident that the comments are perfectly free and without reserve. I have accordingly paid due attention to this subject, and my general conclusion is decidedly favourable in respect to the loyalty and good-will of the Bengali press towards the British crown and nation, and towards British rule in the main. Occasionally, political observations are made of an evil tendency, and these whenever they occur must be condemned. But besides these, there is very much matter of a highly controversial character. Blame is constantly attributed to the British government and administration; impracticable suggestions are frequently made; a disposition to find fault with everything that is done, or omitted to be done, and to be pleased with nothing, is sometimes manifested; an increasing jealousy is evinced regarding the bearing and demeanour of British people towards the natives; there is a tendency to form inflated notions and aspirations out of visionary ideas, without due regard to the sobering influences of deep knowledge and practical thought. All this need not, in my opinion, excite surprise; it may sometimes indeed have some foundation in justice: and though it may be often mistaken, still it is very different from any spirit of general disloyalty. On the other hand, there frequently occur passages of signal loyalty the sincerity of which may claim acceptance, in the face of the adverse criticism upon other matters with which this press abounds. It frequently happens that in fundamental matters, relating to the attachment of the thinking section of the people to British rule; the acknowledgment of the superior advantages of British rule on the whole as compared with any other; the public confidence in the good intentions of the British crown, government, and nation towards the natives; the gratitude of the natives for external security, religious freedom, material prosperity, and English education;—the case on behalf of the British is put by the Bengalee press with a warmth and an impressiveness hardly ever surpassed, and seldom equalled, by zealous advocates among ourselves."

HIS HONOR thus dwells on the intellectual aspirations of the educated natives of Bengal:

"A very natural desire is gaining ground among the natives of Bengal to assert their rights according to the declared principles of British rule, and to urge their just claims to a full share in all the best things which the public service and the Government organization can afford. There is a healthy ambition among them to raise themselves by self-culture both individually and collectively, which culture seems likely to take its groove from the arts and sciences of the west. An increasing pride finds expression among them in respect to the achievements of the Hindoo mind, which, though it may be carried too far, is yet a sure concomitant of national improvement. In short there is a sort of intellectual restlessness and mental fermentation going on, of which the end is hard to be foreseen, but which we may with considerateness and thoughtfulness guide into a good direction.

The number of young men from Bengal, more probably than from any province in India, who visit England to complete their education, or to study for some profession, is gradually increasing. There has for some time past been a benevolent association in England for the purpose of affording information and friendly welcome to young Bengalees thus situated. There are projects afloat for affording educational centres around which these young men may congregate, in connection with the universities at London and at Oxford. These projects deserve every encouragement for the sake not only of the youth of the rising generation, but also of confirming our own hold upon the regard of the people; for those Bengalees, who return to Bengal after an education in England, evince a vivid appreciation of the kindness and sympathy experienced by them there, and of the illimitable resources of Western civilization."

HIS HONOR pays the following tribute to the loyalty of the people of Bengal as manifested during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

"The loyalty which prevails in these provinces was strikingly manifested during the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Besides the passing displays which are usual on occasions of national rejoicing, and which on this great occasion were distinguished by the highest degree of cordiality and enthusiasm, the wealthier natives of all classes both in Bengal and in Behar are raising large subscriptions to commemorate the event by founding educational institutions, and by promoting other works of public usefulness, so that the visit of His Royal Highness will leave its mark of permanent beneficence on the country for all time coming."

TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

THE SPIRIT which the Hon'ble Ashley Eden infused in the Burman administration we are glad to observe is fully maintained by Mr. Rivers Thompson. The construction of the railway between Rangoon and Prome, says the *Pioneer*, is another instance of the business-like way in which the British Burmah Government generally carries out its undertakings. Begun only a few months ago, the new line already extends twenty miles from the Capital of the province. The earth work of ten miles of the third section between Poungday and Prome has also been finished. The end of the present year will most probably witness the opening of the railway line for goods and passenger traffic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF India has recently posted to the engineer establishment of the Public Works Department 15 of the 18 passed students of the Roorkee College: showing that the Public Works Department has been able to provide vacancies for about 60 young engineer assistants within the last four months. But the students of the Civil Engineering class of Bengal are uncared-for.

THE PIONEER gives the following summary of the recommendations of the Civil Service Grievances Committee: That as many military officers in civil employ as possible should be induced to retire; that civilians of twenty-one years service and more, who still require some few years of actual residence to enable them to claim the retiring pension of their term, shall be offered their pensions at once and that some of the victims of the block of 1861-64 may be allowed to retire on enhanced pensions. As in the case of the amalgamation of the Indian and English armies, so in that of the block of the Civil Service the poor tax-payers are to be bled. Of course the evil is inevitable, for a discontented service is a weakness to the Government.

A MADRAS paper tells us that a Hindu lady, Mrs Janacummah Ragaviah, has written a book entitled "Pictures of England." This book is the production of the first Hindu lady of Madras, who went to England.

MAJOR HIDAYAT ALI, Khan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, has been appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Prince of Wales, during His Royal Highness' visit. This gentleman distinguished himself greatly during the Mutinies.

AN EYE-WITNESS gives in the columns of the *Indian Church Gazette* an account of the Prince of Wales' visit to the zenana of Babu Juggadanund Mookerjea:

"In a short time after came the arrival, no mistaking this time—such a clapping of hands and cheering and such a blowing of the conch!—upstairs the noise was beyond description. H. R. H. was most gracious in his manner towards all: the little ones must have been especially delighted at the kind and courteous way in which he repeatedly took off his helmet to them. As he came upstairs the ladies of the house stood in readiness to receive him, blowing their conch shells the while; then, as he stood on the landing, the shells were thrown aside for flowers, of which large handfulls were thrown at his feet: he then came into the drawing room and took his stand on the carpet that had been spread for him. Here all the other Hindu ladies, who not belonging to the family, had till then kept in the background, now came forward, each with her offering of flowers which were all thrown at his feet, until at last the Prince was standing literally up to his knees and even above his knees in flowers. He seemed much pleased with all around him, and admired some of the jewels, of which the quantity was unlimited. A lady, knowing both English and Bengali, acted as interpreter between H. R. H. and the Hindu ladies, and the post was no sinecure, as far as the Hindu ladies were concerned, for some half-dozen wanted to speak at once—they were all very much pleased and, through their interpreter, told H. R. H. that the dream of their life had been accomplished, and that they were almost overpowered by the honour H. R. H. had so graciously conferred on them by consenting to come under their roof to meet them. One lady said she hoped he would tell the Maharanee, H. M. the Queen, that the Hindu ladies of Calcutta had for once put off the *zenana purdah* (screen) in order to have the honour and privilege of beholding so great a person as the son of the Queen of England. One lady remarked, *sotto voce*, that it was the step in the right direction, and that, who knows, but years hence they would also be like others of their country women who were not only out of the *zenana*, but had become Christians. H. R. H. was much pleased at what they said, and said he would be sure to tell *his mother* all about it. He was pleased to accept the presents made by the family which were, I believe, valuable, consisting of shawls and jewellery, and a pair of slippers worked by the ladies themselves, and he said he would give the presents to the Princess. He had to be at the University very shortly, so he asked for leave to depart from the lady of the house, upon which she said, that he was their god, and they could not presume to grant him leave, "the god must take his own departure," at which H. R. H. smiled; and then expressing his hearty good wishes for the health, wealth, and happiness of those assembled, and with many expressions of pleasure and gratification, courteously and kindly took his departure.

Again the conch shells were blown, hands clapped, and loud cheering "sped the parting guest," and thus ended a most eventful day. One matter, perhaps, requires explanation, i. e., the blowing of the shells—this is done at Hindu *poojahs*, or idol-worship, and, as they looked upon H. R. H. as a god, so they worshipped him, and greeted him with the sound of the conch, the ladies of the house had also prostrated themselves before him as he stood on the landing after his arrival.

It may be worth while to mention that not only did the ladies appear unveiled before H. R. H., but remained so before his staff, among whom we saw the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Surgeon-General J. Fayrer, the Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Alfred Paget, the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Sir Stuart Hogg and others.

The writer is probably not aware that the blowing of the conch-shell is an accompaniment of auspicious occasions with the Hindus.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

WE TAKE the following from the *Madras Mail*:

'AT the Madras High Court last week before a full Bench, the Chief Justice delivered judgment in the matter of the petition argued before a full Bench on the 14th instant. His Lordship said that the rule empowering vakeels to act, appear, and plead for suitors on the Original Side of the High Court was fully justified by the terms of the Charter of 1865, and that the Charter itself in making this provision did not exceed the powers conferred upon it by 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 104. The Chief Justice observed that the Supreme Court, which was one of the Courts amalgamated with the new High Court both, at the time of amalgamation, the power of appointing persons authorised to appear, act, and plead, and the vakeels were distinctly invested by the Charter of 1865 with this power, subject to the rules of the Court thereupon; and the Judges felt no doubt that the power conferred on them by the Charter had been legally exercised in investing the vakeels with the powers which they at present enjoy. On the legal point, therefore, the decision must be against the petitioners. The justification of the rule which was peculiar to the Madras Court was probably to be found in the fact, that a large number of cases decided in the Original Side were of the amount and nature of cases decided elsewhere by Small Cause Courts and District Moonsiffs. It will be a hardship to suitors to oblige them, when the amount is small, to employ an expensive double machinery. The work of the vakeels was, on the whole, well done, and was of assistance to the Court. On the other hand, the petitioners had made out a case of some hardship, and it was a question whether they ought not, in justice, to be invested with the enlarged powers of appearing, acting, and pleading, a privilege which the vakeels alone at present enjoy."

So Bengal alone is left in the lurch.

THE STATESMAN makes the following candid confession:

"On reading over our review of the "Black Pamphlet" in our columns of yesterday, it seemed to us that it would not be quite candid to conceal, that the provision demanded by Sir Richard Temple for the people was, at the time, in complete accordance with our own sense of the need, and that we believed Sir George Campbell's estimates to be too low. It is just to ourselves to add, however, that we did not wait till January to arrive at this belief, but saw clearly the position of the people before the month of October had expired. In more than one interview with Sir George Campbell before the middle of November, we urged strongly our own sense of the heavy calamity that was impending; and there were but two points of difference between us. Sir George Campbell was disposed to hope much from the winter rains, the rains that were to fall about Christmas. In this he was mistaken, and we were right. On the other hand, he made a far truer estimate as to the extent of the help the people would need, than we did. We remember very well insisting that 500,000 tons of food should, if possible, be imported, and would have arranged for it (if we had had the power,) ten weeks before the Government of India decided upon it.

We do not appreciate that sort of consistency which persists in error. The honest admission of our contemporary greatly enhances our respect for him.

THE SULTAN of Turkey it seems is disposed to take time by the forelock. His Majesty, it is stated, has decreed the institution of two superior councils, one for commerce, and agriculture, and the other for the public works. These councils, it is stated, are ordered to examine and prepare without delay, in execution of the measures decreed by the last Imperial firman, all the amelioration and new establishments necessary in these branches of the administration.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW is very severe upon the Baroda sports exhibited to the Prince:

"The abject and unfeeling flunkeyism which could describe such scenes with simpering complacency, and without a hint of reproach, appears to have been infectious in Printing House-square. Not only is the correspondent's letter, printed, but we find another flunkey turned on in a leader, to declare that" these spectacles have a strange fascination for all." This may be true in a sense, but the *Times* must be well aware that there is in England an honourable society which has been established for the purpose of counteracting this fascination, and that any person who attended such sport in this country would be liable to fine and imprisonment. These laws do not prevail in Baroda, but it might have been expected that Englishmen—and especially Englishmen bearing a public character and representing their country in a conspicuous manner—would be careful in visiting India to carry with them the moral instincts and convictions upon which that law depends. An elephant is not a beast of prey; he is almost an example to mankind in his peaceful and kindly nature; he is the faithful servant and friend of man, and is in every way almost useful member of Eastern society. Yet it is made a matter of sport, with the countenance and apparent approbation of the highest class of Englishmen, that elephant should be tortured into ferocity in order to gratify a craving for excitement. The effect of such a spectacle may perhaps not be to make any body in India much the worse, but it will be regarded as an encouragement in England by the more hard-ened and ignorant classes, who take delight in cruelty for its own sake."

The *Reviewer* seems not to be aware that the fight was a sham.

DR. RUSSEL has the following gossipy notice of Rani Jumnabai of Baroda:

"The widow of Khunde Rao is an exceedingly engaging and graceful lady, with a pleasant face, bright eyes, agreeable smile, not yet 30 years of age. Her face was unveiled, but from time to time she drew her tissue shawl over her head as if instinctively. Her hands and feet are particularly small and well shaped. The former were not overdone with rings, but Her Highness could not take a long walk with the rings one of which, on her left foot, seemed to exercise some control over her motions."

THERE IS no question, remarks the *Bullionist*, that the receipts from the Suez Canal have been increasing. On the other hand, there has been no proportionate advance in the expenditure, which remains stationary. The total expenses, excluding the 10,000,000f. of interest on the shares at 5 per cent, are 17,800,000.

MR. DELANE, the editor of the *Times*, we are sorry to note, finds it necessary to take a long holiday for the purpose of recruiting his health. For thirty-six years, says a contemporary, he has been one of the hardest worked men in London. His editorial duties were constant and harassing. He personally superintended all the departments of literary work in the *Times*, and never left the office till he saw the paper to press. By the way, Mr. Delane was only twenty-two when in 1839, he became Mr. Barnes's assistant. He became editor, of the leading journal at the age of twenty-four—an instance of youthful precocity as remarkable in its way as Pitt's premiership at the same age.

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

THE ACADEMY is not pleased with the literary execution of Dr. Hunter's Life of Lord Mayo. The reviewer says:

"Dr. Hunter's work is disfigured by slipshod English, the necessary consequence of hasty composition. He uses such phrases as "exploitation," "demitting," and the like, which assuredly not English, and should not be admitted into good English prose. But worse than this, undue haste has prevented artistic use being made of the ample materials which were placed at his disposal. The work is not an artistic biography, but a mere heaping together of the materials from which a biography might have been written, without cohesion, symmetry, or any due share of proportion. The first volume is eminently unsatisfactory, and fails in giving any adequate impression of the early portion of Lord Mayo's career."

Nothing could be more meagre than the sketch of Lord Mayo's Parliamentary career, which entirely fails to throw any light upon the process by which a very second-rate, English administrator ripened into a first-class Indian statesman. It is not till he touches Indian ground that Dr. Hunter seems to feel his footing sure."

The story is given in six long chapters, the materials for each of which were supplied by the highest Indian authorities, and are but loosely connected by the compiler. The chapter on "Legislation" appears in the form of a letter to the author from Mr. FitzJames Stephen, and has in reality as much connexion with the life of the Earl of Mayo as it would have with that of Queen Victoria. It may have been difficult for Dr. Hunter to refuse a paper of this nature, offered him from such a source, but its bodily insertion in the work is an artistic blemish."

On the whole the book we must confess is interesting reading.

THE TIMES OF INDIA makes a terrible onslaught upon the Mahomedan Literary Society in connection with its recent address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It thus begins its article on the subject:

"There is a nominal institution in the metropolis of India known under the style and title of the "Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta." Nominal institution, we admit, is an incongruous, a queer expression; but we use it advisedly, for the institution to which we are alluding is, if our information be correct, a queer institution—a very queer institution indeed. Beyond a name we are not aware that it has about it any of the more solid substances which usually characterize bodies, be they corporate, animate or inanimate. Viewing it as a public institution it realizes most fully the description of the *Anka*, so frequently referred to in Oriental poetry, as 'in name renowned, but in the flesh unfound." From the designation "Literary Society" the institution professes apparently to exist for the discussion of philological or other cognate subjects, or for the propagation of knowledge, or truth, or falsehood, or something with which men or women occupy their minds. But though, we believe, it has had a nominal existence for some ten or twelve years, we have never even seen a report of any of its proceedings, nor have we ever heard of its publishing a book, good, bad, or indifferent. Its literary capacity may be gauged by the inability of the Society to spell its own name correctly.

Again:

"How is it that the members of a Society professing to be a *literary* institution come to put themselves forward, whether individually or collectively, as *politically* representing any section of the Mahomedan community? If this Society is not a literary society, as it professes to be, it is something else, or nothing at all. If it is something else, it ought to be put down, and if it is nothing at all—as we believe it to be—it is a sham, and ought not to be placed on a par with universities, municipalities, and other useful and intellectual societies which may be said to constitute the institutions of the country, and consequently privileged to present addresses.

Like truth, which we are told lies at the bottom of a well, it is contained in the last sentence, which runs as follows:—"As a means to this end, opportunities are seized upon for bringing about occasions of intercourse between European gentlemen of scientific and learned repute and members of the Mahomedan community, and thus fostering the germs of mutual good-will between the race of rulers and of the ruled." It is by such specious arguments as these that one or two coming men who having no political, no social, or no literary status in native society, seek to obtain it by enlisting in their service the highest European functionaries in the land, who, under the belief that they are aiding in a good work, readily allow themselves to fall into the trap. A Governor or Lieutenant-Governor once secured, the whole community are compelled to dance attendance under a "threat" of incurring the consequences of *seeming to be* disloyal to the British Government. And if not to the highest personages, at least to some of those about them, it is very well known that the whole thing is an empty sham; but there is on their part a disinclination to expose it for fear of *seeming to be* hostile to the Mahomedan community. Can they not see that there is a suggestion of disloyalty on the part of the Mahomedan community contained in this position which a strong Government ought not to encourage? Are they not aware that influence is power, and has it never struck them to enquire what use of the power thus obtained is made by these cunning wire-pullers? On the other hand, have they ever sought to ascertain the exact amount of knowledge of the physical sciences of the West, which the Mahomedans of Bengal have acquired through the instrumentality of the "Mahomedan Literary Society?"

The writer thus concludes:

"Whatever differences of opinion there may be about Lord Northbrook's administration in some respects, there can be no question as regards his high principle and thorough honesty of purpose. Let him call for a report from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on this so called Literary Society, to be accompanied by copies of its proceedings since its foundation, together with its accounts, showing the amount of money which it has collected from the Mohamamadans from the commencement, how that money has been expended, and generally the results which have attended the Society's efforts in the high and laudable objects which it has in view. If the Society is a reality such an enquiry will do it a world of good; if it is not, the Government will in future be saved the reproach which, we fear, it has already incurred of not simply countenancing, but of actually fostering shams."

We do not think that the Mahomedan Literary Society deserves all these hard words. The proceedings of the Society are published from time to time, and lectures are delivered there. The Secretary is an active promoter of the welfare of his co-religionists.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has succeeded in setting to right public opinion on the subject of the levy of illegal cesses. Even the *Pioneer* now says:

"Theoretically, it seems a hardship that landlords should be at liberty to levy cesses —"aids," "benevolences"—from their tenants, in addition to their regular rents. But what if these cesses were regarded merely as another form of rent: and if, where they were proportionally light, the rent—as it would be understood in the western sense—was correspondingly high? If we are to trust the numerous minutes issued by Sir Richard Temple on this subject, we must conclude that the evils of cess-levying have been greatly exaggerated. Only in a comparatively few districts have landlords abused the ancient custom. It would seem as if Sir George Campbell's enactment against cesses had induced the shrewder among the peasants —especially in Eastern Bengal—to attack the landlords from opposite points of vantage. They would withhold their customary cesses, and at the same time refuse to pay an enhanced rent. The Lieutenant-Governor does not forget that tenants may behave just as oppressively as the landlords themselves: nor that the latter are fairly entitled to some compensation for the surrender of cesses which have been paid as a matter of course from time immemorial."

This was exactly the view we maintained all along on the subject, but Sir George Campbell stuck to his own ideas.

THE EXCELLENCE of French scientific teaching is bringing a considerable number of Oriental students to its great schools. Egyptian, Persian, Chinese and Japanese youths of high rank are pursuing their education in France in most cases with distinguished success. One of them, Ali Khan, son of a high Persian dignitary, who has, been studying for a year at the Polytechnic School, Paris, has just been admitted after a brilliant examination, to the Ecole d'Application of Fontainebleau.

A GRAND telegraphic scheme has been projected in New York to encircle the globe with telegraph wires, the cables are to be laid direct from the continent of Europe to New York, and also across the Pacific to Asia.

FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

AFTER THE Budha's tooth was exhibited to the Prince of Wales in Ceylon two Pundits chanted passages for the Prince from the Cingalese holy books. The Pundits presented two beautiful manuscript volumes to the Prince, who accepted them graciously. No orthodox objection was taken to this chanting.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT thus delivers itself regarding the Madras Municipal Bill:

"Leaving aside the question of what should be the directing agency of the Madras Municipality the question more immediately requiring treatment is the financial condition of the municipality. There is no doubt that this municipality is fast verging on insolvency, and that the time has come for the interference of the Government, in the direction of placing in the hands of the commissioners assets sufficient to meet their existing liabilities, and to enable them in addition to provide the principal city in the presidency with a sufficient supply of pure drinking water and an efficient system of drainage."

But did the Government enquire why the "Madras Municipality is fast verging on insolvency?"

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE hears on the most reliable authority, that all the papers in connection with the Nizam's proposed visit to Bombay, and the circumstances which finally led to the Resident's resignation, will be called for in the House of Commons shortly after Parliament meets. This is pleasant news for the Foreign Department.

A NATIVE MECHANIC, in Dindigul, named Sangaralingam Achari, has manufactured a locomotive about three feet long, and capable of drawing a truck with a man upon it. He has, our Trichinopoly contemporary states, laid down a truck several rods long, in the compound of the Vice-President of the Dindigul Municipality, and the other day exhibited his railway and locomotive to his friends. It proved as obedient to the driver as those on the S. I. Railway close by. This is a remarkable piece of

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work, considering that it was made with the rude tools of a village blacksmith's shop. But a more remarkable thing about it is that Sangaralingam constructed the engine from drawings and descriptions contained in School text books—an evidence that some of the book-makers have managed to convey Western ideas in Tamil.

THE HON'BLE MR. GIBBS, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, made some sensible remarks at the last Convocation of the University. He said, "I am not one of those who think our examination system perfect; or that alterations in that, as also in the subjects that are necessary to be prepared for our various degrees, may not be desirable." His advice to the graduates was very sound:

"My advice to you all is do not attempt too many things; make choice of one distinct object for your future study, and then go on and perfect yourselves in that to the utmost of your power. I fear from what I see that the old saying "a little learning is a dengerous thing" is not sufficiently borne in mind, for I find that young men, as soon as they can put B. A. or even F. E. A. after their names are too apt to consider themselves equal to discuss any subject, and to criticise and mayhap condemn any authority, be it the Government of the country, or even the humble officer at the head of his village. A mere smattering of many subjects is of no use. There must be a choice made of one great subject for life, around which such scintillations of learning may sparkle, and perhaps add lustre to the whole, but a smattering of many subjects, without such support can only deceive the possessor, and make him an object of weakness, if not despicable, in the eyes of all true men."

We hope all Indian students will take to heart this sound advice.

SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

WE COMMEND to Government the following remarks of Mr. Marsden, the Southern Division Magistrate, regarding the administration of the Post Office, in connection with a Postal prosecution: "That in the whole course of my life, I never in any Court heard such disclosures as have been made during the course of this trial. Disclosures which show that in every department of the Post Office, without exception, from the top to the bottom, there is a culpable neglect of duty. There were men officiating for others and not doing their own duty and others checking and signing their own *challans*." And yet neither the Director General nor the Government takes any notice of these scandals.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice that a lad, a scion of a well-known native family of Chinsurah, attempted to exhibit loyalty to the Prince at the Belgatchia fete in oriental fashion by throwing flowers at H. R. H., and regrets that his example was not followed by others.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA hears that Sir Richard Temple is prepared to carry into effect Mr. Jones' scheme of the reform of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. His Honor, it is said, proposes to cut the Court into two—one of them a Court to try small cases, and the other a Court of Record with a larger jurisdiction. The former will be limited to suits of the value of five hundred rupees and under. The latter will be empowered to decide cases up to two thousand rupees, even if affecting real property. Suits for damages for libel or breach of promise will also fall within its province, and will be entirely excluded, no matter what their amount, from the jurisdiction of the smaller court.

CHARU SILA is the title of a drama, which has been placed in our hands. The modest author has not given his name, and although we have not had time to read it through, still from the hurried glance we have been able to take of it we are glad to perceive that he has talents, which deserve encouragement.

THE QUESTION of the sub-registry office at Baraset seems to be still agitating the local public. A correspondent thus writes to us on the subject: "With reference to all that I have written before the best and most convenient place would be to annex Naihati Thanna to Baraset, the civil and criminal jurisdiction of that Thanna being centred in Baraset, and take off Degonga Thanna from Baraset and annex it to Habra and create a new office in the centre of the two Thannas somewhere near Guma or beyond Duttupuker, and that arrangement will be convenient to the people of all the four Thannas."

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN has taken furlough for eight months from the 1st of February.

MR. C P. MACAULAY has obtained a degree of honor in Bengali and a donation of Rs. 2,000, and Mr. K. C. Gupta a certificate of high proficiency in Sanscrit and a reward of Rs. 2,000.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 21st January.—It is announced that an increase in the next army estimates will be asked for during the approaching session of Parliament. It is stated in official circles that General Sir A. T. Wilde will be appointed a member of the Indian Council, and that Sir George Clerk resigns his seat.

Berne, 24th January—A Conference was held here by the Delegates of the International Postal Union, the Indian Government taking a part, for the purpose of adopting a revision of the postage rates between England and India. It has been agreed that the rate for half ounce letter is to be sixpence *via* Brindisi.

26th—It is considered probable that when the discussion regarding the Khedive's Canal shares comes on in Parliament strong opposition to the purchase will be shown by the Liberal party.

Madrid, 26th January.—The result of the general elections shows a large Government majority. Advices from the North state that the Royalist troops have commenced a combined movement against the Carlists.

HIGH EDUCATION is evidently deteriorating. Out of 300 candidates for the B A. Degree examination for this year only 73 have passed. The number of candidates who have successfully passed the B. L. examination is 54.

IT APPEARS from the health-return of Calcutta for the week ending on the 22nd January that the total number of deaths was 280, whereas in the previous week it was 257.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications. 1. Report on the Administration of Bengal for 1874-75. 2. General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1874-75. 3. Autobiography of Rashbehari Mookerjea, the Reformer of East Bengal. Part First.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a friend in Behar:

"In the way of news I might say that a serious mail robbery attended with the murder of the Runner took place on the 7 Road station some nights ago. Both the District Superintendent and the Sub-District officer were on the spot and succeeded in recovering nearly all the stolen property including a good number of Registered covers. The action of the authorities was sharp and no time was given to dispose of the loot. The case is under enquiry. Government has awarded Rs 200 in the case.

The winter crops in all South Behar are doing well though rain would be welcome. We have had high western wind during the week, strong enough to break small branches of trees."

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1876.

THE MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION OF CALCUTTA.

WE have barely time this week to lay before the reader a brief account of last Saturday's proceedings of the Bengal Council in respect of the new constitution of the Calcutta Municipality. We give below the reports of the Select Committee, which contain the salient points of the measure:

We, the undersigned, the members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, to whom His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals for a new municipal constitution for the town were referred, have the honor to present the following report:—

We recommend that the number of members of the new Corporation be seventy-two, of whom eighteen be appointed by the Local Government and the remaining fifty-four elected by the rate-payers.

We further recommend that of the eighteen members to be appointed by the Local Government, not less than half be Hindus or Mahomedans; and of the fifty-four elected members, that twenty-seven be Hindus, nine Mahomedans, and eighteen persons other than Hindus or Mahomedans.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation will not be included in the seventy-two if they are not appointed or elected Commissioners, but will in that case be *ex-officio* members of the Corporation.

All members of the Corporation, whether appointed or elected, and all voters, must have attained the age of twenty-one.

The qualifications for the appointed members are—residence within the town or suburbs of Calcutta.

The qualifications for the elected members are—residence within the town or suburbs, and payment of house, water, police, or lighting rates to the annual amount of Rs. 100.

Where members of a joint undivided family, partners in a firm, or joint occupiers pay such rates to the amount of Rs. 100, one of the family, or firm, or joint occupiers will be eligible for election.

The qualifications for electors are—residence within the town or suburbs, and payment of any rates assessed on land or masonry buildings under Chapter IV, or taxes for licenses for trades, professions, or callings, or for keeping carriages or horses, imposed under Chapter III of the Act, to the aggregate amount of Rs. 25. The last two qualifications are much lower than those adopted in the present municipal constitution of Bombay, and will, we understand, give Calcutta a municipal constituency of about 13,000 electors.

We propose that the town shall be divided into eighteen wards, conterminous with the existing police sections, for the purposes of the election, and that the Local Government shall be able to fix the number and nationality of Commissioners to be elected by each ward, with the proviso that not more than four or less than two members be alloted to any ward. This power is given to the Local Government in order to ensure the election of a fair number of Europeans and persons other than Hindus and Mahomedans. To those wards which are principally inhabited by Europeans, the Local Government will, we anticipate, allot four members.

We recommend that votes shall be given by means of voting papers, and that the elections shall otherwise be conducted according to rules to be laid down hereafter by the Local Government.

The elections are to take place every three years, and the appointed members will also vacate their appointments at the expiration of three years, but any member may be re-elected or re-appointed for a further term of three years.

Bankrupts and insolvents, persons interested in a contract made with the Corporation, are disqualified from being or continuing to be members of the Corporation; and persons absent from Calcutta for six months consecutively, or sentenced to imprisonment, are disqualified from continuing to be members of the Corporation.

Persons qualified to vote or to be elected may apply personally or by letter to the Chairman, who will enter their names in a list to be published in each of the wards. Should the name of any qualified person be omitted from the list, he can, if the Chairman refuses to insert his name, appeal to a stipendiary Magistrate of Police against the Chairman's order, and the order made by the Magistrate will be final.

We have taken the opportunity of expressly defining the purposes of the Act to which the municipal funds can be applied.

In accordance with the opinion expressed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that some power of control must be left in certain cases to the Local Government, we have provided that if the Corporation makes default in providing sufficient funds for the maintenance of the police, for the cleaning, draining, and conservancy arrangements of the town, and for maintaining a proper and sufficient water-supply, the Government may order the Corporation to make a proper provision for the above purposes, which order is to be forthwith carried out by the Corporation; and the Local Government may declare the rates at which the rates and taxes imposed by the Act may be raised, should it be of opinion that the Commissioners have failed to provide sufficient funds for the above-mentioned purposes.

We have drafted sections to give effect to the recommendations made in this report.

STUART HOGG.
V. H. SCHALCH.
H. REYNOLDS.

The 25th January 1876.

DISSENT.

WE dissent from the report of the majority.

(*Section* 5) 1*stly*.—Because we are of opinion that the rule requiring the electors to elect persons belonging to a particular section of the community for particular wards will restrict their choice, and compel them to return persons whom they might not otherwise elect. For instance the Hindu electors of a ward might like to elect a European, and the Mahomedan electors a Hindu, and *vice versa*, but they will not have this freedom of choice. The Bombay Municipal Act allows this freedom of choice.

(*Section* 5) 2*ndly*,—Because the qualification of persons to be elected is confined to the payment of *rates* to the aggregate amount of Rs. 100 per annum. Unless taxes, such as the fees for the licensing of trades and professions and of carriages and horses, be included, this provision will disqualify a large number of Europeans, who dwell in clubs or boarding houses, to stand for election. They may be quite eligible persons, paying a large amount of taxes in the form mentioned above; but they will be excluded simply because they do not directly pay the *rates*, though the rent they pay represents their share of the rates paid for the houses they occupy. The provision of Section 6 will not meet their case.

(*Sections* 10 *and* 11) 3*rdly*.—Because the throwing of the *onus* upon the electors to register their names will render the system of election inoperative, or will practically transfer the appointment of Commissioners to Government, which must be the case in default of election. The elective franchise will be new to the people of Calcutta, and unless they are at the outset assisted in coming forward and giving votes, the probability is that a large majority of them will not avail themselves of the privilege. The Bombay Municipal Act requires the Commissioner of the Municipal Board to prepare, from the records in his office, a list of persons qualified to vote, and we are of opinion that the same procedure ought to be adopted in Calcutta. The Chairman of the Justices urges that the materials at his disposal will not enable him to prepare a correct list, but we think that if mistakes occur they may be corrected at the instance of the persons concerned. If they do not apply for the rectification of such mistakes it will be their own fault.

(*Section* 17) 4*thly*.—Because the scope of the Bill for the application of the municipal fund is considerably extended, which will result in a considerable addition to taxation. Besides the compulsory provisions of the Bill, the municipal fund is declared applicable to the *construction* and maintenance of hospitals (the last alone is permissible under the present law), and *dispensaries* (this is new), to the construction and maintenance of *gardens* (this is new), to the defraying of the cost of *public instruction* (this is new), to the erection and maintenance of *public halls, offices, police stations, lock-ups and other needful buildings* (this is new), &c. The primary object of the municipal rates and taxes is the maintenance of the police (part of this expense is borne by Government), the maintenance of the roads, the cleansing and draining and lighting of the town, and the maintenance of a proper and sufficient water-supply. The town is already burdened with a heavy debt, the interest and sinking fund for which amount to more than ten lakhs of rupees per annum; the drainage system is not yet completed, while the existing water-supply is notoriously deficient to meet the every-day requirements of the inhabitants. Under the circumstances, it cannot be wise to arm the Municipal Commissioners with a power to fritter away money upon objects of secondary importance, some of which are at present maintained from the provincial and imperial revenues. The tendency of this provision in such cases, we fear, will be to relieve the provincial or imperial revenue at the expense of the municipality.

(*Section* 19) 5*thly*.—Because the power given to Government under this section assumes a want of confidence in the people or their representatives. It is to be presumed that the Government thinks that the former will exercise their privileges intelligently and honestly, and that the latter will perform their duties efficiently and conscientiously. Otherwise the Government would not have consented to concede the elective system; but to tell them in the same

breath that they are worthy of confidence and are not, by taking power for Government to step in and suspend the Commissioners at its discretion, would not be consistent or conducive to the self-respect of the Corporation. Under the present system of municipal administration the Government does not possess this power, and the complaint is not that the Government has not sufficient power, but that it exercises much more through the executive and the official members than what is compatible with a healthy and independent management of the affairs of the municipality by the Justices.

(Section 42) 6thly.—Because the authority given to Government by Section 42 will entirely neutralize the spirit of the new constitution. Under the existing system the Government has no power to interfere with the budget or the rates, except that works involving an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 require the sanction of Government; but this section gives power to Government to modify and alter the rates, which will necessarily upset the budget. The Commissioners, though they might adopt the budget and fix the rates after full and mature deliberation, would find all their labors thrown away and their decisions cancelled by a line in the *Calcutta Gazette*, possibly at the instance of the Chairman, who, as the executive, may wish to spend more money than may be compatible with the means of the rate-payers or necessary for their welfare, and who, if ambitious, will find an ample scope for expensive works, and consequently extravagance, under the clause extending the objects for the application of the municipal fund. Sections 17 and 42 taken together will have the effect of keeping the Municipal Commissioners perpetually in the leading strings of Government.

7thly.—Because we are of opinion that the appointment of the Vice-Chairman should be left entirely to the Municipal Commissioners, as the Government will have the sole right to appoint the Chairman.

T. W. BROOKES.
The 25th January 1876. KRISTODAS PAL.

We need not give the draft sections, some of which were materially altered on Saturday last, particularly as the revised bill will be published in next Wednesday's *Gazette* for general information. The Council struck out the sections about the representation of nationalities in the corporation in proportion, and agreed to the proposal to give the voters perfect freedom in the election of their representatives without distinction of race, religion or nationality. The majority of the Council, however, carried a motion to the effect that the Lieutenant Governor shall appoint one-third and the electors shall elect two-thirds of the members. Then the Council agreed to an amendment that the payment of rates or taxes as recommended by the minority of the Select Committee shall qualify a person to be elected. An amendment to lower the qualification of persons to be elected from one hundred to fifty rupees was negatived. The motion to require the Chairman of the Justices to prepare a list of voters was also rejected. The minority of the Select Committee opposed the new clauses for augmenting the purposes for the application of the Municipal fund, which would necessarily result in increased taxation, but all the clauses were carried with the exception of the grant to public instruction. The minority also strongly objected to the last two sections of the new chapter, which surrender the corporation to the tender mercies of Government, but as usual they were defeated. These two sections run as follows:

19. Upon complaint made to the Local Government that the Commissioners appointed by and under the provisions of this Act have made default in performing the duties imposed upon them by the last preceding section, the said Local Government, if satisfied after due inquiry that the alleged default has been committed, shall make an order intimating a time for the performance of their duty by the Commissioners, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such order, and such order shall have all the force of a resolution passed by the Commissioners in meeting, and the Commissioners shall not have power to cancel or modify such order.

42. If it shall at any time appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to provide sufficient funds for the efficient performance of the duties imposed on them by section sixteen, it shall be lawful for the Local Government by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* to declare the rates at which the rates and taxes imposed by this Act, or any of them, shall be raised from the commencement of the next ensuing quarter, until the close of the current year, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such notification; and such notification shall have all the force of a resolution passed by the Commissioners under the last preceding section, and the Commissioners shall not have power to alter the rates at which the rates and taxes are fixed by such notification.

The Bill was thus provisionally settled and ordered to be published in the *Gazette*; after an interval of three weeks it will be again considered by the Council. If the public wish to petition the Council on the subject of the Bill, they must take time by the forelock and make up their minds at once.

While we give every credit to Sir Richard Temple for the liberality he has shewn by conceding to Calcutta the elective system, we cannot refrain from saying that it is clogged by so many conditions and restrictions that practically it places the rate-payers and their representatives in a worse position than they are in under the existing system. Of what value is an elective system, if it merely substitutes *nam-ka wasta* for *ap ka wasta*? In the first place the Government reserves to itself a large share of power in the appointment of Commissioners, though to do justice to the Lieutenant Governor he was not strong on that point, and in the second place, not content with this direct representation, it indirectly keeps in its own hands the whole string for pulling the machine. Under the two sections we have quoted above the Chairman will be an autocrat both *de jure* and *de facto*. At present he must be governed by votes, but hereafter he will not be hampered by votes. The Commissioners may do what they like, they may fret and frown, but the Chairman will be omnipotent; he will have only to drop a line to Belvedere, and the proceedings of the Commissioners may be quashed, the rates fixed by them altered, and a tight screw put upon all display of independence. It is argued that the Government will not hastily or rashly interfere with the proceedings of a public body like the Municipal Corporation. But our experience does not justify us to cherish such a fond hope. Public opinion in India is weak and the Government can do what it likes. The Chairman being the nominee and accredited agent of the Government in the Corporation, he will be naturally supported by it, and as the executive has generally a tendency to be extravagant, the Commissioners will be powerless to control him. The rate-payers are thus thrown tied hand and foot at the tender mercy of the Government or what is the same thing of the Chairman. And this is the bauble of a representative municipal system, with which those little children of the Town, the rate-payers, are to be deluded! We pity those agitators, who cried for the elective system—they cried for bread and they have got stone. We do not however care for them so much as for the poor rate-payers, who are to be thus victimized. It would have been much better if the Justices and Commissioners, the nomination and elective systems, were all thrown into the bottom of the Hooghly and an autocrat appointed instead. Sir Stuart Hogg the Czar of this little Russia would be a different man from Sir Stuart Hogg, the irresponsible head of a sham representative system. He would have had then a vivid sense of responsibility, but with the Commissioners as buffers he might play the role of absolutism at his own sweet will without being responsible to any body. The unkindest cut of all is that the blow comes from Sir Richard Temple. Even Sir George Campbell despotic as he was did not think of exercising such a stretch of authority. We do feel aggrieved that a Governor, who has within so short a time made himself so popular with all classes of the native community, and justly earned their good will and gratitude, should have devised a scheme of Municipal Government which would prove an incubus to the town. May we venture to express a hope that he will yet reconsider the subject, and strike out the clauses, which are calculated to render the new constitution a much greater sham than the present.

MANCHESTER ON INDIA.

MR. TAYLOR, who took an active part in the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has addressed a letter to a local paper. He apparently finds that the cry for the reimposition of the Income tax, won't take and so he advocates the increase of the land tax. He writes, "to my mind there is no more hopeful source of increased revenue than may be derived from a revision of the land tax, the fee simple of which is vested in the Government of India. And when it is known that some of the settlements date back as far as 1792, and the most recent effected in 1842, it is obvious that a revaluation is necessary consequent upon the improving conditions upon which all sorts of property is held in India. In 1871-72 the revenue derived from the land tax amounted to £20,000,000, out of an income of £50,110,215." We in India know how the land tax is pressing upon the springs of industry. In the North Western Provinces the officials themselves admit that in some of the districts, notably in Barielly, the poor cultivators can hardly make the two ends meet. In the Punjab the chief Settlement officer had to resign his office because he could not reconcile it to his conscience to increase the assessment at the rate desired by the local Government. In Bombay the Government has publicly acknowledged that the assessment is very heavy, and lowered it in some districts, and in Madras the ryotwarry system has reduced the people to one dead level of pauperism. And yet Mr. Taylor advocates the wholesale increase of the land tax, and why? His own question gives the answer. He asks, "*Is it too much to expect that our trading relations should be unimpeded with our Eastern dependency?*" So the tax on the poor cultivators of India should be increased in order to fill the pockets of Manchester manufacturers. Mr. Taylor admits that there are difficulties besetting the subject, but he says, "surely it is far better to go to the fountain head and tap a supply which has been long unappropriated, than laying bold of the readiest mode of raising a revenue at the cost of violating the commercial policy which has long prevailed in this country." Certainly. What does it matter to Manchester whether the enhancement of the land tax will press upon the poor people of India so long as it will give a pretext for the repeal of the import duty on cotton goods. It is clear that the duty would not be abolished unless some means could be devised for replacing the loss of revenue, which would be caused by that measure, and as the re-imposition of the Income tax might evoke opposition from those, who are able to cry, this wise Manchester man suggests the increase of the land tax, as it would affect only the dumb millions. Manchester of course feels that Lord Northbrook has been the stumbling-block in its way. If his Lordship had not shewn such a chivalrous regard for the interests of the people of India, Manchester would have carried the day, and this leads the Manchester men to think that England is losing its control of the governing classes in India. Mr. Taylor writes:

"The Governor-General appears to be no longer amenable to influence from home. As stated by Sir G. Campbell in Manchester, "a Viceroy who had views of his own might sometimes carry them out without much regard to the Home Government. For instance, it was certain that Lord Northbrook thought proper to make the late changes in the Customs arrangements, without giving least information to the Home Government; so that the Indian Council had no opportunity whatever of expressing their views or exercising the least influence one way or the other. Surely this state of affairs cannot be submitted to much longer. It is high time for a revision of the machinery by which we govern India. *The charter through which Lord Northbrook defies the public opinion of this country and contravenes the commercial policy of the empire is scarcely dry, and I know no reason why it should not be revised.* Whether we like it or not, some change must be made. *The credit of England is pledged for, the good Government of India.* Its importance is recognised by the anxiety of the Home Government securing a proprietary right of way in the Suez Canal. With much prescience on the part of the Home Government in securing our communications with India, and by sternly imposing upon the Governor-General of our Eastern possessions the same commercial policy as prevails at home, and by gradually infusing the same principle of British law into varying statutes of the various nationalities of which India is composed, we shall the best perpetuate our power and cosolidate our Eastern Empire the proudest boast of which is that public-freedom is its corner stone and the well-being of its people is our loftiest ambition."

The Italics are those of our contemporary of the *Native Opinion* from whose columns we quote the above. We have yet to know that Manchester represents England. It is true that the English nation is a nation of free traders, and in our own humble way we also advocate free trade. But the circumstances of India are peculiar, and the import duty on cotton goods is a financial necessity. Its repeal would inflict upon India a loss of more than four-fifths of a million, and it cannot therefore be given up without imposing some fresh impost upon the people. This was

the sole reason why Lord Northbrook would not repeal the import duty. It is true that his Lordship does not think that it has materially affected the Manchester trade with India as much as only 5 per cent. of it, represented in the coarse fabrics, has fallen off in consequence of the establishment of cotton manufactures in India. And because Lord Northbrook would not sacrifice the interests of the people he is charged with a defiance of the public opinion of England and of the ruling authorities there. All that Manchester apparently wished has however come to pass. Lord Northbrook has resigned. But is Manchester sure that his successor will reverse the policy laid down in the Queen's Proclamation and oppress the people of India for the sake of filling the pockets of the cotton lords. The Royal Proclamation is the Charter upon which Lord Northbrook has taken his stand, and we are loth to believe that that charter will be cancelled. No! no! we do not believe that such will be the case. We do not believe that England will resign her mission in the East and govern India for the sake of Manchester. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to declare that in the prosperity and contentment of her subjects in the East lies her happiness, and we would be wronging her did we for a moment believe that she would permit the slightest departure from her beneficent policy.

STATISTICS AN ENGINE OF OPPRESSION.

THE passion for collecting statistics in Bengal became predominant under the administration of Sir George Campbell. The late Lieutenant Governor was fond of figures and would dash off theories based upon figures, never mind how far those figures were trustworthy or not. This frenzy for figures was carried to such an excess that the Collector and Deputy Collector practically spent more time in counting cows' tails than in performing more important and solid work. Fast as our Revenue officers are deteriorating in the knowledge of the fiscal system of the country, if this new method of work continues unchecked for a few years more, we should not be surprised, when the experienced men who are now at the top of the service, should pass away, that very few would be left to give the Government intelligent advice in revenue matters. This is one phase of the subject; the other is that the collection of statistics threatens to prove a fearful engine of oppression. We have before us seven mortal forms issued to the landholders in Orissa. That the reader may have some idea of the nature and character of these forms we give below the entries required:

CURRENT ACCOUNT of Collections of rent in circle of Putwary ——, for the year 12——, corresponding with the year 18——.

Name of Pergunnahs and Mehal.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant or Mookadum.	Name of Ryot.	Date of Receipts.	Amount. Arrear.	Amount. Current.	Amount. Total.	Remarks.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET of Estates in the circle of Putwarry——, for the year 12——, corresponding with 18——.

Name of Pergunnah.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant.	Name of Ryot.	Amount. Kist, Assin.	Kist, Margseer.	Kist, Magh.	Kist, Choit.	Total.	Realized.	Remitted.	Balance.	Remarks.

Arrear balance due for previous year.

REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots——Thanee Chandna, and Pahee——in the Circle of——Putwarry for the year 12——, corresponding with the year 18——.

First Part—Details of Thannee Ryots.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of cultivated land and its Survey number.	Sort.	Rate.	Amount of rent.	Date of putta and name of person granting the putta.	Note of mutation.	Remarks.

NOTE.—In this Statement resumed lakheraj holdings are to be entered separately in order below Chandna holders.

REGISTER shewing the details of ryots——Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee——in the Circle of——Putwary for the year 12——, corresponding with the year 18——.

Second Part—Details of Chandna-Holders.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land Survey number.	Jumma.	Date of putta.	Note of mutation.	Remarks.

REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots——Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the circle of——Putwary for the year 12——, corresponding with the year 18——.

Third Part—Details of Pahee Ryots.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land and number of Survey.	Jumma.	Date of putta and name of grantor of the putta, if there be one.	Period of occupation.	Note of mutation.	Remarks.

REGISTER of Lakhirajdars and Jaghirdars under—— Patwarry for the year 12——; corresponding with the year 18——.

First Part—Details of Lakhirajdars.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Lakhirajdar.	Quantity of land.	Note of mutation.	Remarks.

REGISTER of Lakhirajdars and Jaghirdars under—— Patwarry for the year 12——, corresponding with the year ——.

Second Part—Details of Rent-free Holders.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Rent-free Holder.	Quantity of land.	Note of mutation.	Remarks.

And who are the men that are required to furnish these returns? The landholders of Orissa as a body are poor—very poor. With the exception of a few they live from hand to mouth; they have scarcely means to make the two ends meet, and they must go to the expense of entertaining a large and expensive establishment to prepare the papers. But even if they could afford to entertain the establishment, it would not be easy to furnish all the information required. The landholders again must call upon the ryots for necessary information, and the process would be oppressive to both zemindars and ryots. The Board says that if the zemindars cannot have the returns prepared by their own establishment, they must employ patwaries, and the payment of the patwaries would be an additional tax upon them. And after all what reliance can be placed upon the patwaries? Their pay amounts to three or four rupees a month, and is this an agency fit to be trusted for the collection of statistics upon which grand principles of administration are to be based? If the returns are intended to be a record of rights, surely it will be far more in the power of the zemindar to influence the patwaries, the recipients of Rs. 3 a month, than in that of the ryots. So either way the returns are worthless, and this was exactly the view taken by the most experienced officers of Orissa about twenty years ago. Sir Henry Ricketts, the highest authority on Orissa, wrote as follows in his report on Cuttack:

"One of the complaints of the zemindars was the expense and annoyance to which they are subjected in consequence of the call for Patwaree papers. On enquiry I found that these papers are furnished with much irregularity and instead of affording any protection to the ryot may be made use of to effect his ruin.

It was ruled by Government on a reference from the commissioners that the only penalty to be inflicted on the zemindars for not filing these papers, was the penalty prescribed in sections 14 and 15 regulation IX of 1833. The consequence has been that for the most part papers are not filed unless the zemindars desire to institute a suit for arrears, when the papers connected with the village in which the lands held by the party against whom proceedings are contemplated may be situated, are tendered and accepted. Thus parties intending to prosecute take care, that the papers shall contain that, by which their plaint may be proved.

In 1859, when the question of the patwari papers was raised, Mr. Cockburn, the Commissioner thus wrote:

"In reply I beg to state for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that the system in force has been condemned by almost every one practically acquainted with the subject.

No stronger opinion of its uselessness can be given than that of Mr. Ricketts in paras 32 and 33 of his report on the Cuttack District, and to this I solicit consideration. For Mr. Rickets having been engaged in the settlement of the Province his opinion is of peculiar weight on a question of this kind.

Patwaree papers should be filed in the collectors office agreeably to the provisions of sections 12, 13 and 14 Regulation IX of 1833 and the penalty of neglecting to do so is severe; the defaulter being incompetent to oust a tenant from the land occupied by him for non-performance of the conditions of his tenure or lease, on any pretext or to distrain his property or to sue him in any Court of justice for an arrear of rent or breach of agreement.

Under the existing rules the papers must be filed by the 1st of each November an account of the previous Native year.

The Collector of Balasore Mr. H. V. Schaleh reports that no arrangement has ever been made to sort, preserve or render valuable as records the papers in question and is of opinion that the demand for them should be discontinued.

The Collector of Cuttack R. N. Shore Esquire's opinion is already on record, he has since added the "rule to file them is useless and not merely an intolerable incumberance to our office but an active source of mischief in the attraction which the Talpat, in which they are written would hold out to the white ants. As not 5 per cent of the estates supply these papers, and the rare occasion on which they are filed are exactly those where the filers would have most temptations to falsify them."

The Collector of Pooree T. B. Macteer Esqr. thinks that on the whole it will be better to discontinue the present system.

Not only are the papers useless, it appears to me that there is a difference of practice in regard to the parties from whom they are to be taken. The Collector of Cuttack thinking that no one but a recorded proprietor should be priviledged to file, while the Collector of Poore is of opinion that every man claiming possession should be entitled to file whatever papers he pleases.

I recommend that the law be altered and the filing of the papers be no longer compulsory, this being determined on and carried out, the question of a reduction of canongoes would come under consideration, but this is a matter of after detail, which it is premature to enter upon at present.

Following the opinion of Mr. Cockburn the Government of Bengal referred the matter to Mr. Sconce, the Bengal Member of the Legislative Council, who replied as follows:

"The Commissioner of Cuttack suggests as I understand the repeal of Sections XII XIII and XIV of Regulation IX of 1833. so as that the filing of Patwarees papers should be no longer compulsory.

It appears to me that legislation on this subject is not needed. Sections XII and XIII are I believe, every where absolute in Bengal proper, and from the 7th paragraph of the commissioners' letter, it seems that in the Cuttack District the law is equally in operation as not five per cent of the papers are supplied, which ought to be supplied.

Besides I would observe that under Sections XII and XIII Regulation IX of 1833 the preparation and submission of the Village accounts are made dependent upon the rules to be laid down by the Board of Revenue, and it should suffice to recall any rules that may now be in existence.

The Lieutenant Governor will observe that as regards Bengal, Sections XIV and XV Regulation IX of 1833 are repealed by Act X of 1859.

On receipt of the above the Board of Revenue issued the following letter to the Commissioner of Cuttack:

"In reply to your letter of the 1st ultimo No. 554. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to state that as Sections 14 and 15 Regulation IX of 1833 have been rescinded in Bengal by Section 1 Act X of 1859 and as the Patwaree papers filed in the Cuttack Province are on all hands allowed to be useless, the Board of Revenue in accordance with the suggestions in the 4th para of Mr. Sconce's letter to Government dated the 14th May last, hereby recall the Rules prescribed in 1840 for enforcing the delivery of those papers.

You will cause this resolution to be generally notified and inform the Collectors that the filing of the papers in question is no longer required."

And these orders were passed when Sir John Peter Grant was the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The question was however revived by Sir George Campbell, and the result is the seven mortal forms we have given above. We do not know whether Sir Richard Temple's attention has been drawn to these forms, but we feel confident that he will not lend himself to the harassment of the people of Orissa by calling for returns, which were condemned by the most experienced officers of that province as utterly useless, which were abolished in Bengal Proper by the legislature, and which were not abolished in Orissa by a new law simply because the object was met by the enactment of an executive order. Is it meet that this engine of oppression should be ag in revived?

WE ARE ON TRIAL.

WE HOPE our countrymen will bear in mind that they are on their trial. The time has passed away when with reference to their rulers they stood in the relation of patrons and clients. The relation has been changed since they

have commenced to compete on a common ground with European youths for admission into the Civil Service. The growth of native public opinion has as a matter of course induced a spirit of criticism on both sides, and criticism is not pleasant to all men. This change of feeling is much to be regretted, for the natives are the weaker vessel, and when the earthen pot comes into collision with the iron pot it must break. It is therefore highly necessary for us to so shape our course that we may not lose the sympathy where we have yet got it. We cannot too often repeat that our future greatly depends upon the kindly sympathy of our governors. They are the rulers and we are the ruled. They wield the power, and we are but supplicants before them. Their breath can make and unmake us. That we have been able to make such rapid progress in intellectual and material improvement is entirely due to their enlightened and beneficent rule, and we ought to be ever grateful to them for the benefits they have conferred upon us. The bulk of our countrymen are dumb, but the English language which a few of us—we say a few compared with the vast mass of the population—have learnt serves as a tongue to them. We would not be true to ourselves, to the nation to which we belong, and to the power which rules over us, did we not employ this mighty engine for the amelioration of our national condition, for the expression of our national grievances, and for the representation of our sentiments and requirements. We do not believe that genuine John Bull objects to this use of English education which he has given us, to this habit of grumbling which our intellectual emancipation nurses, for he is himself the first grumbler under the sun. Agitation is the soul of English life, and we do not believe that true-hearted Englishmen are opposed to agitation by Indians. At the same time we ought not to be too sensitive of English criticism; we ought to learn patience, toleration and charity; indeed a rising community like ours is sure to do serious injury to itself if it loses temper at trifles. We have a great battle to fight, the battle of humanity; we have to assert our rights as free men and loyal subjects of the Crown of England, and in fighting that battle we have formidable difficulties to overcome. We cannot fight it single-handed; we should be armed with the armoury of English knowledge and sympathy, and it is therefore our interest and duty to enlist English co-operation as much as possible for the advancement of our cause. Such co-operation is not denied to us in England, and it will be our own fault if we from a mistaken or misdirected zeal manage to lose it.

We have been led to the above reflections suggested by a letter to the *Times* addressed by a "Member of the Brahmo Somaj" now residing in England, because the leading journal in describing the pomp and pegeantry in India for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales applied the household words of Milton's "barbaric gold," and Dean Stanley had been reported to have used the word "barbarous" in referring to India and its dependencies, which was a misprint of "marvellous." The "Member of the Brahmo Samaj" is pained at these expressions, and has charged this terrible shot. We give it *in extenso*:

"Well, many English gentlemen who have never been in India may look upon us as barbarians, but permit me to remind you that the civilization of India is of infinitely more distant date than England's is, and, though it has a kind of stationary aspect, it is more far-reaching with the bulk of the population than English civilization is. I have been travelling in England for a few months, and have had many opportunities of observing the condition of your poor people; I have also had the honour of conversing with several retired Indian civilians upon the subject, and, both from what I have seen and heard, I am convinced that many of the poor in England are much more barbarous than the poor of my own country. I am further convinced that the state of the poor in the Christian countries of Italy, France, and England (all of which countries I have visited), especially in the large towns, is infinitely more wretched, godless, degrading, and barbarous than it is in heathen India.

It is often said that India has everything to learn from England, and England has nothing to learn from India. I am quite certain that the pauper question has been solved in India, with her teeming millions, more satisfactorily on the family principle than it has been in England on the State principle. I have recently seen one of your magnificent workhouses in Brighton. I asked my very kind friend and patron with whom I am staying what is the result? He tells me, "The system is abominable; we are loosing family ties. we are inducing hardness of heart on the part of fathers towards their children, and of children towards their parents. If this is true we have no wish to change our "barbarism" for the much vaunted Western "civilization."

You wish to make us Christians. You English gentlemen and ladies subscribe very largely towards Missions. What is the result? In Northern India you have scarcely any converts, except among the dregs of the people, the pariahs of society. These allow themselves to be called "Christians," because it is profitable to get money and employment from the various Missionary Societies, who vie with each other in gaining converts. Why do you not make more Christians among the respectable classes of society? Because there is little to recommend itself in your Christianity. Does it make your merchants, who send their cotton wares to Bombay honest men? Are their goods pure and unadulterated? Does it make your soldiers polite and moral men? If it does not, we prefer our ancient Heathenism to your Christianity.

You, Sir, call us barbarous because of our pomp and finery. Well, Sir, I have heard a good English proverb about living in glass houses. We think it marvellous that your ladies should have the innocent birds killed that they may ornament their bonnets. I know one European who cleared 4,000 rupees in one year by sending home birds from India for that purpose. We think it marvellous that your ladies should imitate our superstitious jogees in wearing false hair and many other strange things I might mention, which seem very barbarous to us.

You, Sir, in England think we worship stocks of wood and stones, and are, therefore, unlearned and barbarous. We do no such things; no more than Catholics worship images.

We have our ignorant, superstitious people, of course, and I believe you also have a few in England. We, many of us, worship in our temples, though we no longer believe in our gods; but we are no more idolaters on that account than many Englishmen are Christians because they go to church.

The *Times* reads a good lecture to this indignant youth, who could not distinguish the difference between "barbaric" and "barbarous," or understand that so warm a friend of India as Dean Stanly would not wantonly insult its people, but sought to vent his feeling against the whole English nation in a wanton and indecorous manner. We would not however have noticed this silly effusion if the *Times* had not thought fit to hang a leader upon it and taken him as a representative of the educated natives of India. According to his own account the writer is a student, who had lately gone to England, and we are surprised that the *Times* should take his silly words as expressive of the general feeling of the educated natives towards their English rulers. The *Times* writes:

"We wish, however, to do something more than explain to our correspondent the meaning of foreign words of which he is pardonably ignorant, or to defend ourselves against the assault which has been provoked by his misinterpretation of our language. His complaints of the conduct of Englishmen in India, and his statement of the effect it produces upon the Native mind, may, in spite of their onesidedness be very useful for us to listen to. They put out of sight the position taken in India by our really accredited representatives, the members of the Civil Service. They forget or ignore the circumstances of the late Famine, and the efforts which saved from death hundreds of thousands whom the "family system" would have left to perish. But, however partial and unjust, they may yet remind us only the better of our individual duties towards India. It is clear that, in making up our national account, we are not to be allowed to get off free by pleading the virtues of our civilians. We have something more demanded of us than to send out men fit for the work of administration. It is asked further that we should make ourselves and our country an example of what we wish the Natives of India to resemble. They are only too glad to have excuses for not learning the very difficult lessons we are setting them, and these they find in great abundance in the inconsistencies of which Englishmen are too often guilty, and in the blots which they have not removed from the face of their own civilization. Whether we claim to be an example to others or find the somewhat invidious position thrust upon us without our own choice, we are equally under an obligation to become all we are or would be thought. That vice is more obtrusive than virtue is the common law of life, and it is one from which Englishmen cannot escape; but, in addition to all other motives, they may discover in the jealousy with which they are watched, and in the use to which their faults are turned, new and powerful reasons why they should, so far as may be, live up to their professions. We see in our correspondent's letter that the merest foibles are quoted against us; and the argument is advanced that India need not listen to teachers who have not themselves learnt counsels of perfection. We do not hope to be ever able to do away with such shadows of an excuse for Indian apathy as that English ladies wear false hair; but a ruling section in an Empire is bound to remember how very narrowly its acts and demeanour will be scanned and scrutinized. Our first wish for improvement at home must be due to our love for our own country. But we may add to this not only a care for the good or bad opinion of others, but far more worthily, a care for the effect which that good or bad opinion may produce upon those who entertain it.

There is in the above a tone of virtuous indignation which we certainly appreciate, but which we submit with all deference was scarcely called for. The *Times* certainly shows considerable self-restraint in noticing the foolish effusion of the "Member of the Brahmo Samaj," but what we regret much is that it supposes that the feeling expressed in that letter is the normal feeling among the educated natives towards the English. Such is however not the case. The educated natives fully appreciate the blessings of British rule, and if they still point out its shortcomings, it is not because they are not thankful for what they have received, but because they feel that what they have received comes very much short of the professions and promises made. The English would not be English if they had not governed the country better than their Moslem predecessors, but the question does occur to the native mind whether they have done what they so nobly profess and what they have led us to hope for from their superior civilization. Where much is given much is expected, and as the English by the grace of Providence occupy the foremost place in the civilized world, the Indians, who own allegiance to their rule, naturally expect that they would do by their Indian subjects what they would wish that others should do by them. The Indians may have exaggerated hopes and aspirations, but not a whit more than the professions of their English rulers justify them to cherish. As for the silly criticisms which now and then emanate from natives in Indian or English prints, they are the utterances of youthful ardour or imagination, and ought not to wound the susceptibilities of really thinking and generous Englishmen. We cannot however conclude without telling our countrymen that the pen of the literary man is like a double-edged tool, it cuts both ways, and that they cannot be too careful in wielding it whether they criticise their rulers or their own countrymen. They ought to remember that it sometimes does more mischief than the sharpest sword.

PEERUN AYAH *vrs.* Mr. C. D. FIELD.

WE ARE SORRY to observe that an outcry has been raised against our learned and amiable Chief Justice for the judgment his Lordship has delivered in this case. We do not defend the conduct of the Ayah, who brought the suit for malicious prosecution against Mr. Field. It could not be condemned in stronger terms than those employed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pontifex. But at the same time we cannot help expressing our regret that Mr. Field did not settle the Ayah's suit out of Court. In the first place Mr. Field was clearly wrong in laying down the law in his application to the Magistrate that he had jurisdiction in the case. In the information filed by him before the Magistrate he says: "Under illustration (a) Section 6, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrate of Howrah has jurisdiction to enquire into and try this charge, and I pray that process may issue accordingly." The *Englishman* observes that such statements are usually made in petitions to the Magistrate. The writer in our contemporary's columns may be writing from actual experience, but we are not sure that the practice he refers to actually obtains in the Mofussil. What is usually done, unless we are misinformed, is that the Vakils in drawing up petitions quote the sections under which offences are cognizable, and when the question of jurisdiction arises, they of course cite sections bearing upon the point. But Mr. Field, we cannot help thinking, went out of his way in quoting the law about jurisdiction in his application. If Mr. Field had been an ordinary person, there would not have been much objection. But he was the District Judge well versed in law and the official superior of the Magistrate, and what might have been tolerable in the case of an ordinary person was unjustifiable in his. Then as the Chief Justice and Justice Pontifex point out, "it is remarkable that Mr. Field does not quote the section, but only the illustration; and, now, let us see what the illustration says. "An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be enquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage." Applying this illustration to the present case, it is plain that the journey contemplated by the illustration was the journey in which Mrs. Field and the plaintiff travelled in the same train from Bombay to Allahabad; and, reading the section in connection with the illustration (which we must presume Mr. Field did), it is really almost impossible to conceive that he seriously believed in the correctness of the law which he took upon himself to lay down to the Howrah Magistrate."

How far the prosecution was malicious the Chief Justice and Justice Pontifex thus explain: "It is very much to be lamented that Mr. Field

having learnt the decision of the High Court, and having had full opportunity of atoning for his mistake by making reparation to the plaintiff for the wrong he had done her has not been wise enough to settle this matter out of Court. Nothing could have been more proper or judicious than the manner in which those who represented him here conducted his case at the hearing; and it would have been far better if he had only been guided earlier by their advice."

But more than that. It is to be regretted that a gentleman occupying the high rank of a district Judge should have placed himself in the position Mr. Field did. It is such ill-judged proceedings, which are calculated to lower the character of the Englishman in India. We also regret that our contemporary of the *Englishman* should have assumed such an attitude towards the Chief Justice for holding the scale of justice with an even hand between a European and a Native—between a District Judge and a poor Ayah. Sir Richard Garth is new to the country. His mind has not been contaminated by local prejudices and passions, and when he has come to a particular conclusion in a case after careful judicial investigation, it is to be presumed that he has acted impartially. He was called upon to construe the law as it is, and he has done so; there was no question involved which required local experience, and it is therefore gratuitous to assume that the want of such experience has misled the judgment of Sir Richard Garth. The High Court is the palladuim of the rights and liberties of the people, and it is such decisions as the one under comment which convince the people that not only is its duty to administer justice, but that it does administer it rightly and impartially.

ART SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

THIS time last year His Honor the Lieutenant Governor made the following important remarks in his Resolution on the Education Report of 1873-74:

"This growing appreciation of the advantages of technical education appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be a sign of healthy national progress, upon which the country may fairly be congratulated. It will be His Honor's wish to encourage development of this spirit by opening new schools of this class where a demand for them exists, and by supplying additional teachers to the present institutions. The Lieutenant-Governor would impress upon all concerned that one main object of scientific and technical education is to enable the rising generation in Bengal to earn their own living in practical pursuits, such as mechanics, engineering surveying, mensuration, the higher branches of agriculture, the special culture of valuable products, and the like; instead of betaking themselves, as at present, to the law and to the public service in such numbers as to overstock those professions. In urging this upon the people, the Lieutenant-Governor only desires to open to them fresh fields for their industry, new avenues for their ambition, additional means for their attainment to wealth and happiness."

Since then the subject of technical education has made considerable progress. Two movements are now before the Indian public, the objects of which do not however seem to be identical. The one aims at the cultivation of science, and the other at the diffusion of technical knowledge. There is room for both, but as we have not seen the scheme of the latter we do not know how far it is likely to be availed of by educated natives. We however take this opportunity to reprint a valuable memorandum recorded by Babu Protapa Chundra Ghosha as a member of the Education Committee of 24-Pergunnas, and printed by the Bengal Government. The Babu's idea is to found art schools in connection with the mass schools. He proposed to confine art education to the suburbs of Calcutta as an experimental measure, particularly as the facilities for such education in and near the capital are numerous. We propose to publish by instalments the Babu's paper on the subject:

I.—Vinegar-making.—This trade is much practised in the vicinity of the town, and the ingredient generally used for making the liquid is simply the expressed juice of sugarcane diluted with water. Some, however, use only sugar and water, without the addition of a ferment or brandy. The *wash* is acetified by exposing it in large compressed earthen jars, generally known as *Dacca jala*, which are half-imbedded in earth. These jars have comparatively small openings, and the wash is left exposed to the sun for some weeks. It is after about four months that the vinegar is drawn off and sold for domestic use. But the vinegar so made is often not sufficiently strong, and contains much less than 4 per cent. of acetic acid. To improve its apparent strength, and to impart to the liquid a strong acid taste, sulphuric acid is occasionally added. This addition of acid to the *gyle*, as the half prepared wash is called, prevents the formation of flies (*Musca cellaris*) and animaculeS called eels (*Vibrio aceti*) in it. But long-continued exposure to the sun, in order to further the generation of a greater proportion of acetic acid, makes the vinegar *mothery*. In Europe they add pungent chillies and tragon to heighten its strength.

As practised in Bengal, this art is susceptible of important improvement. The introduction of the modified process of Boerhaave as now practised in England and other countries, would not only reduce the time for which wash and gyle have to be exposed but will greatly improve the quality and strength of the fluid. The procedure might be said to be admirably suited to this climate where the thermometer for the greater part of the year ranges between 80 and 90. In England artificial means have to be resorted to to raise the temperature of the place where vinegar is manufactured. The use of a couple of *graduated vessels*, as these shelved casks are called, might be introduced, and the process taught in a day. The cost of a graduated vessel varies from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20, but it could be made here, under instruction, at much less cost. Even if the graduated vessel be not at first used, much time might be saved by keeping the jars half full and thus exposing a greater surface of the gyle to the action of the atmosphere at a time than by having the jars full to the brim, as they are now left by the native vinegar-makers. Instead of chillies and taragon, a produce of Siberia, which are used in England to give flavour and pungency to the gyle, bruised *chai* (*Piper chuvya*) might be used with advantage. The free use of vinegar with salads is considered to injure the digestive organs, and the addition of chillies to heighten the pungency is no doubt greatly detrimental to health. The pungency of Piper chuvya is altogether harmless; and if this is accompanied by a few twigs of Dona (*Artemisia* sp), the flavour would greatly improve. The use of an acetometer, a form of hydrometer, might be taught with advantage. The use of graduated vessels may be dispensed with, and a box of 12 cubic feet in capacity might be employed instead. With this box, and about 20 or 30 ounces of black platina powder, we can, in the course of a day, convert 300 pounds of bad spirit into the finest vinegar. This platina powder does not waste, and can be used again the following day. Acetic acid or vinegar so formed is fit for every culinary or chemical purpose.

The four principal kinds of vinegar met with in commerce are wine vinegar, malt vinegar, sugar vinegar, and wood vinegar. Dr. Royle says:—"The juice of gomuti palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) put into a jar for five days is converted into excellent vinegar, equal in strength to that produced by the vinous fermentation of Europe. Large quantities of the palmyra palm toddy are converted into vinegar in Ceylon and used for pickling." It might be worth while to make experiments to see whether good vinegar could not be produced with palm and date toddy, which are grown in such large quantities in every district of Bengal. Vinegar might also be made by mixing proper proportions of acetic acid with water and coloring the liquid with burnt sugar. The quantity of vinegar made in England per annum is 4000,000 gallons, and an excise duty of 2*d.* per gallon is levied. If only a fraction of this quantity could be made for consumption here, a great point, no doubt, would be gained.

We will continue the extracts in our next.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE LEARN that a telegram has been received from Lord Lytton to the effect that His Lordship will probably arrive in Calcutta *via* Bombay on the 2nd April next. In the meantime much important work awaits Lord Northbrook for completion.

SIR LOUIS MALLET has left Calcutta for Bombay for departure for England. He could not of course do much owing to his illness, but we believe that the enquiries he has made have satisfied him that India is not a country suited to the experiment of direct taxation.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Mr. Jennings has been elected Master of the Trades' Association. He did good service to the Association in days gone by, and his re-election after the lapse of so many years, when he has returned to the country, is a well-deserved compliment. He was the first representative of the Trades' Association in the Bengal Council. The retiring Master, Mr. Allardyce, also did his work well. The Trades' Association will not have their Annual Dinner this year. The public were satiated with fetes and dinners during the Prince's festival, and they want rest.

UNDER the auspices of Sir Richard Temple the Art Gallery promises to be a *fait accompli*. His Honor has arranged for its establishment in connection with the School of Art, and the students of that institution will be taught painting. Lord Northbrook, who has taken a warm interest in the subject, will probably inaugurate it before he leaves India. It was a reproach to the capital of India that it had no Picture Gallery of its own, and we feel thankful to His Honor, who is himself a lover and votary of the Fine Arts, that that reproach will be soon removed. We hope both European and Native gentlemen, who own good pictures, will co-operate by lending them for being copied.

ON FRIDAY last a joint meeting of the subscribers to the Science Association and the promoters of the proposed Industrial College as it is called was held at the University Senate House under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to consider the feasibility of amalgamating the two schemes. Nothing could be more fair and impartial than the conduct of His Honor. He allowed a fair and full discussion of the merits of the two schemes, though it was to be regretted that the promoters of the Industrial College, as they themselves confessed, had not matured a definite scheme. We also regret that the tone and remarks of some of the speakers were not quite in good taste, but that is a small matter. His Honor observed that it was clear that the objects of the two schemes were widely different, and that there was therefore no chance of an amalgamation. Accordingly His Honor bade the promoters of the two movements go on separately, promising both his countenance and patronage, as both had a common object in view, *viz.*, the good of the country.

WE DO NOT understand the reason of the sudden activity of some native gentlemen in Benares and Behar in protesting against the Majority Act. The Bill was before the public in one shape or another for two long years, and has been in force for more than six months, and they have now for the first time discovered its blemishes. Their objections are sentimental and puerile. The Maharaja of Vizianagram has done an important service to the country by inducing the Council to pass the Act, and if there are any persons, who are likely to suffer by it, it is those men who make hay, while the sun of the young heir come to fortune without any knowledge of the word shines. Surely such men do not deserve public sympathy.

WE THINK Dr. Monier Williams in his address at the Dalhousie Institute on the subject of the proposed Indian Institute at Oxford did an unconscious injustice to the worthy young men, who had been to England for education. He is reported to have said: "I am told that we will never get your best men to come to England, that we will only get certain adventurers, and that if any of them do come, they will return deteriorated, full of conceit, that they will have dropped the best side of their own character, and adopted the worst side of our character." These remarks were unjust and unmerited. If by the "best men" Dr. Monier Williams meant those who stood high in society, it was true that such men did not go to England, for the simple reason that they were precluded from doing so by the customs of the country, and they are not likely to be attracted by his Institute. Still some of them who did go were of good social position. But the learned Doctor was quite wrong when he applied the epithet "adventurer" to England-going natives. In no sense can they be called "adventurers;" they generally go for education and improvement, a laudable object, and they do not return by dropping off the best side of their character and adopting the worst side of the

English character. It is true that some of them have adopted European costumes and customs regarding the liberty of woman, which are repugnant to the native mind, but they are all estimable gentlemen and quite patriotic in their feelings and aspirations. They deserve encouragement and support, and not the sort of running down, in which Dr. Monier Williams unhappily indulged himself.

THERE ARE several interesting articles in the last double number of *Mookerjee's Magazine*. The first article is a sketchy and gossipy narrative of Fort Rhotas from the pen of the well known literary Deputy Magistrate, Babu Chundersikhur Banerjea. The Landed Aristocracy of Southern India by a Madras Graduate is an interesting chapter of the social history of Madras. The most painful fact recorded is that the landed proprietors are wallowing in ignorance and prejudice. The *Maya* contains a scathing criticism of Pandit Jitananda's publications.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has resolved to establish surveying schools at Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, under the general supervision of the Principals of the local colleges. The instruction to be given in these schools will be in the vernacular, and the course will extend over a period of two years. The schools being opened on the 1st March, continuous study will be kept up till the Durga Poojah holidays, when a month's vacation will be allowed. The classes will go into camp from the 1st November to the end of February and the annual examinations will be held on their return to head-quarters. His Honor observes that the formation of these schools will be only a preliminary step towards the establishment of the system which he desires to inaugurate, and will hereafter be supplemented by the foundation, throughout Bengal, of technical schools for the teaching of handicrafts and for the improvement of the several kinds of manual industry. He considers that a commencement should at once be made by the opening of survey schools in some of the principal centres of population. This is a move in the right direction. Although we are not quite sure that there is a wide field for the employment of persons for surveying, still they may find service in the Public Works Department, in the Judicial Department as Civil Court ameens, in the Revenue Survey Department, in the Road Cess Department, and in private zemindaries. Real good will however be done to the country if as the Lieutenant Governor proposes technical schools were established for "the teaching of handicrafts and the improvement of manual industry." This will of course improve the condition of the masses, but will not affect the educated natives. To reach them we must look to the cultivation of science in the manner aimed at by the Science Association.

IF ANY proof were needed to demonstrate the necessity of maintaining the Normal School at Calcutta, the following list of districts, from which it draws its pupils, affords that proof. Thus the district of 24-Pergunnahs sends 19 pupils, Hooghly 14, Burdwan 14, Midnapore 7, Nuddea 3, Backergunge 3, Jessore 1, and Beerbhoom 1, making a total of 62 pupils, 50 of whom are already on the rolls, and 12 candidates for admission. If as it is believed it would be cheap and convenient for the pupils to stay at Hooghly, then so many as 28 out of 62 would not have come to Calcutta from the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. The fact is that not only are there facilities in Calcutta for the pupils for earning something by private tuition or for messing together with some friends or relatives, but that they receive aid from benevolent gentlemen in this town in the shape of stipends and food. Then the Normal School and the Patshalla being under the same management hang together as it were, and the rumoured separation of the former has already affected the latter, for we hear that 132 pupils have left the Patshalla in consequence of the rumour, and it will take a long time to repair the loss. That the Normal School and the Patshalla under the present Superintendent, who has been in charge of both for about fifteen years, have made steady progress, is seen from the annual reports. It is also observable that the system of teaching in the institution is in accordance with the requirements of the age, and this was testified to by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on his visit to the School last year. His Honor made the following remarks in a minute, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*:

"Further, if the examination is to be sufficiently strict and the instruction adequate, the masters must have themselves undergone some practical training in both Chemistry and Botany; that is to say, they must be instructed in Chemistry by means of experiments in a Laboratory, and in Botany by the scientific dissection and microscopic examination of living plants. The training of the masters by these means is quite practicable. On visiting the Normal School at Calcutta in Company with Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Woodrow, I found the masters undergoing instruction in Chemistry and Botany by these very means. I do not know exactly how far the same mode of instruction prevails in the other Normal Schools of the same class in Bengal or whether the other Normal Schools possess laboratories and chemical apparatus, But what is done for the middle class English School masters at Calcutta, can be done for the same class at other places. Some additional expense may have to be incurred in the other Normal Schools for laboratories and apparatus, but that can be afforded."

Surely an institution, which has done so well, should not be abolished, or a Superintendent, who has rendered such excellent service, should not be removed from a place where he is so useful. Calcutta as the capital city ought to be the centre of all model institutions, and the Normal School, which is a model in its way, ought therefore to find a place in it.

While on this subject we may mention that the rumour that the Lieutenant Governor was displeased with the Superintendent because a water-tap was open is wholly groundless. It is true that His Honor drew attention to this waste of municipal water, but he did not throw the blame upon the Superintendent, because the whole premises was not occupied by the Normal School, part of it being occupied by the servants of the landlord over whom he had no control. His Honor was also not pleased with the condition of the house, but that was a matter between the Government and the landlord, who had not given it repairs for fifteen years or more. We do hope that His Honor will allow the School to remain in Calcutta.

SAY WHAT the *Englishman* and its correspondent may we do feel greatly interested in the good name of our Lieutenant Governor, and as His Honor is carrying the whole native community with him by his considerate and conciliatory policy and his earnest solicitude for their welfare, we would consider it a calamity if by a misconception of any act of his, for which he is not responsible, the character of his administration should suffer. We did not "insinuate," as the *Englishman* "insinuates," that "the Lieutenant Governor, through his Private Secretary, is not above making capital in the shape of subscriptions for pet projects, out of the craving for titles which is one of the weakness of a certain section of the Native community." What we wrote was as follows:

While we feel deeply grateful to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for the lively and generous interest he evinces in the promotion of science education, we should be extremely sorry if his name were made capital of to draw funds. We hope we have been misinformed, but we have heard the statement repeated in so many quarters that we think we would be doing injustice to His Honor did we not mention that there is an impression that some of the munificent sub-cribers to the College of Science hope to be dubbed with titles in consideration of their liberality.

Surely this did not mean that the Lieutenant Governor "is not above making capital." On the contrary we said that if there was any such impression as we had alluded to among any of the subscribers, the sooner their minds were disabused the better. Our object was not to charge the Lieutenant Governor or his Private Secretary, but to correct an impression, which did undoubtedly exist rightly or wrongly we could not say, about the hopes and aspirations of some of the subscribers to the proposed College of Science, and which we honestly thought if allowed to go uncontradicted might prove mischievous, and might place the Lieutenant Governor, who was doing so much for the country, in a false position. We think the ventilation of the subject will do good. We need hardly say that the good reputation of the Lieutenant Governor is the property of the nation, and neither we nor his Private Secretary can be too jealous of it. We have already seen what a scandal both here and in England has been created by the manner subscriptions were raised for the Calcutta Races, and it would be a greater scandal if the Head of the Government were compromised by zeal outrunning discretion we care not to enquire where.

WE THANK the Bengal Lieutenant Governor for promptly giving the information which we felt it our duty to call for in our last, regarding the *Gazetteers* undertaken by Dr. Hunter. Of course we have not received that full information, which we were anxious to obtain, but which the Bengal Government is not in a position to give, we mean the sums disbursed by Government to Dr. Hunter for the preparation of the *Gazetteers* from the beginning, and the work rendered by him. As for the work executed by Dr. Hunter during the seven months under report it is satisfactory, but there are one or two passages, which require elucidation. Dr. Hunter writes:

"During the seven months, I have issued from the press, and completely finished, five volumes of the statistical account of Bengal, aggregating 2,100 pages of close type. I have also placed five other volumes in the press, two of which are entirely in type, and have been submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; the remaining three are in various stages of progress. The first five volumes only await His Honor's decision with regard to the distribution of copies, in order that the act of publication should take place. Large portions of these five volumes had been printed before my arrival in England; but the revision and alterations made in their text last spring by Government, caused the reprinting and intricate dovetailing of many sheets, involving about the same amount of work to myself as the printing of the five volumes *de novo*. One volume was struck out of the series altogether, as being of too general a character for the plan of the work on its new basis; and of the 2,250 pages then printed off, or in the press, almost the whole editorial labour upon the sheets, and a very large part of the printing, had to be done over again. The total matter for the two sets of five volumes issued from the press, printed, or put in type during the seven months, amounts to about 4,000 pages of close type."

The above is not quite explicit. We are told that one volume was struck out of the series altogether, but we are curious to know how much has the State lost by this excision. How many pages did this volume consist of, and what is the money value of the time of Dr. Hunter and his establishment devoted to its preparation? Then we read that 2250 printed pages were done over again. This means double printing and double editorial work, and consequently double expenditure. So much for the five volumes approved and printed off; it is impossible to divine what fate awaits the other five printed volumes or manuscript volumes. The plan on which the *Gazetteers* are to be prepared has been distinctly laid down by Government, and we cannot understand why one volume was of such a general character as to be rejected altogether or why 2250 printed pages had to be done over again. We fully appreciate the difficulties, which beset Dr. Hunter's task and are aware that a better man could not have been entrusted with it than the worthy doctor, who justly commands a high literary reputation, and who is an honor to the Service to which he belongs, but in the interest of the tax-payers we are bound to enquire whether the way in which the work has hitherto been done has not involved a waste of public money.

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS are noted in the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of emigration from Bengal to British and Foreign Colonies during the year ending the 31st March 1876:

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Number of emigrants admitted to the depots	29,267	23.393
Absconded	4,362	1,178
Rejected		1,560
Died in depot	336	79
Death-rate	1·14	0·33
Despatched to colonies	24,569	20,230
Died on ship board	775	285
Death-rate	3·15	1·4
Number of emigrants who returned from the colonies	2,481	3,534

The following is the list of the distribution of the emigrants:

	Admitted to Depot.		Embarked	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Demerara ...	10·143	4·422	8·497	3 942
Trinidad ...	2·523	2·922	2·138	2·540
Jamaica ...	2·133	1·637	1·463	1·258

Mauritius	...	6·782	5·490	5·337	4·914
Nevis	...	3·09	.....	343	.....
Natal	...	.....	6·802	.....	0·025
St. Vincent	...	.....	358	.....	342
Surinam		3·033	.....	3·523	1·209
Guadeloupe	...	4·224	1·762	1·350	.....
Martinique	...		.....	441	.....
Cayenne	...		.....	1·427	.....
Total	...	29·267	23·393	24·569	20·239

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor notices the large percentage of absconding. His Honor remarks, "it may be the results of an insufficient appreciation by the labourers of the terms of their engagements, or of their future prospects at the time of registration, and in this case it would seem to point to the necessity of more care on the part of the local magistrates in explaining matters to all such persons when brought before them, or it may be the result of wilful fraud on the part of persons who desire to be brought to Calcutta free of cost to themselves, in which case loss is occasioned to the colonies. In either case the matter would appear to be one requiring careful attention on the part of the Protector." We entirely concur.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE PRINCE AT LAHORE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Lahore Tuesday Evening the 18th January 76

H. R. H the Prince of Wales arrived this morning at 9·45 A. M. There were about three hundred ladies and gentlemen on the Railway platform to receive the illustrious guest among whom were Sir Henry and Lady Davies, the Secretaries to Government, Sir Charles Reid K. C. S. I. the Judges of the Chief Court and the Commissioners. The decorations of the Station were good. They consisted chiefly of flags of red, green and white colours suspended to the roof of the Station, the brackets of the lamps and where not. There was also a profusion of date-leaves dressed on tubs round the hall leading to the porch to form the evergreens. The whole of the platform was covered with superfine red baize and on either side of it a barrier was erected in pursuance of the Government order, which as I see before me was very strict, within this barrier none but those honoured with tickets on the occasion were admitted. The Railway Volunteer Corps formed the guard of honor on the platform, and outside the Station building the same service was performed by a detachment of a European foot. The Royal train was preceded by a pilot Engine in which were Mr. Saunders the Assistant Traffic Manager, Mr. W. Bocquet the Assistant Loco. Superintendent, a Telegraph Inespector and a carriage Examiner, their heads, together with the Agent being in the Royal train. On arrival of the Pilot every eye was set to anxiously look for the Royal special and at this time the people seemed to be in a state of very anxious expectation, but they were not allowed to suffer long in this state of suspense. The train arrived at the appointed time and just as it was being in the Volunteer Band struck up and played the National anthem. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor then approached the saloon and as soon as H. R. H. made his appearance all hats and caps were off their places. H. R. H. spoke a few words with the dignataries assembled round him and was then escorted to the carriage. In the hall leading to the exit were standing some distinguished ladies and as H. R. H. passed through it he touched his hat on the approach of Lady Davies to proffer respects. The Royal foot was then stepped into the carriage which was furnished with a golden umbrella of rare workmanship and immediately a salute of 21 guns was fired from the battery posted outside the Station. The Royal carriage then moved on preceded by a body of native cavalry and followed by a European Dragoon guard and a body of native Lancers, the other carriages containing the Prince's suite and others, following in the wake of the Royal wheel. All necks were then quickly on the stretch to get a good view of the Shazada, (as the natives here style him) and the cavalcade, and it is a matter of congratulation that none were disappointed, for there was no difficulty in distinguishing H. R. H., *his* carriage being the most conspicuous having the golden umbrella mentioned above. There was of course an immense crowd in front of the Station but the arrangement was excellent. The route through which H. R. H. passed was a happy selection. It excluded over a distance of four miles and being thus lengthy there was no very rush of people who saw as much of the Prince as they expected.

To follow the route of H. R. H. Leaving the Railway Gate on which we noticed an arch covered with green leaves we come to another arch not even a hundred paces ahead of the other, reading the inscription "Welcome to Lahore" and surmounted with the British Lion, the Crown and the Prince's plumes, the shield, flags &c. &c. Altogether this is a noble arch; at foot of this a gallery was erected on which were seated some Rahises, these gentlemen excellently played their part. On the approach of the Royal carriage they stood up and gave a loud hurrah and thus broke the unbecoming silence of the occasion. I should have here stopped to give a little description of the P. R. S. Railway decoration being so closely located but cannot do so being pressed for time. *Leaving the arch we find the road lined on either side by the Police and Venetian masts painted red, white and blue, and furnished with flags and festoons. We then come* to Landa Bazar which on Sunday last was quite unfinished and every body expressed his surprise at the respectable appearance it made on the occasion. At the end of this Bazar there is another arch with the inscription "Happy people happy Prince" with a flag thereon with the words of "welcome" leaving this and the Delhi gate of the city, and passing round the gardens you come to the parade ground in front of the Fort, the great focus of pomp and pageantry. Here are encamped the Maharajas, the chiefs and Sirdars, and according to the arrangement these potentates with their cortege took their position in front of their respective camps according to their order of course. The Nawab of Bhawulpore, whose camp lay at the Western extremity of the ground, was the chief on the occasion. Next in order was H. H. the Maharaja Nubha, the magnificence of whose elephants and carriages was so great that one seemed to have realized to some extent the pomp described in History of the Mogul Emperor Shajehan. The other chiefs present were His Highness the Maharaja Kapoorthalla, the Monaraja Minli, the Nawab of Malarkota, the Raja of Chumba, the Raja of Suket, the Sirdar of Kalsa &c., As soon as H. R. H. passed the line another salute was fired from the artillery of these chiefs. The next object of attraction was the children, welcome at the Bhutly Gate; passing this we find another triumphal arch in front of the Lahore Gate, this is justly considered a piece of excellent architectural beauty. On it are the inscriptions "God Bless the Prince of Wales," "Health" "Happiness." Leaving this and passing Anarkottee the procession passed through another arch and reached the Government House, where the Municipal address was read which however I am not inclined to reproduce here.

At noon a levee was held in which all the chiefs mentioned above were present besides several ladies and gentlemen. In the afternoon H. R. H. visited the Fort and the jail, here he performed an act of grace which will be long cherished in the memory of both Natives and Europeans H. R. H. released 18 prisoners, three of whom were Europeans among whom was Mr. H. Hawkins late Postmaster, Sealkote, one Tucker and another and 15 Natives. Tomorrow there will be a soldiers' exhibition, the returning of visits to the Rajas and in the evening H. R. H. visits the Shalamar Bag the Summer Villa of the Emperor, Shah Alum. Thursday morning he starts for Jummoo whence he will return on Saturday the 22nd. On his way to Lahore he opens the Chenab Bridge (22nd.) on the same night there will be the illumination and fire works. Sunday Divine Service. Monday, the day of departure. but we feel pain to bring to mind that day, little though have we seen of the Prince. H. R. H. stops at Amritsar on the 22nd, among other things the Native Christians, will be presented to H. R. H. on the occasion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Bancoorah Public Library	13	4	0
Serampore Public Library	13	4	0
Rutnaghery N. G. Library	13	4	0
Baboo Rajeev Kant Das, Commillah	3	0	0
,, Ram Kissen Mookerjee, Roland Shahar ...	6	10	0
,, Shama Charn Pootinand, Luckhy Kantpore ...	20	0	0
,, Khetterpodo Mookerjee, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Ram Coomar Ghose, Mymensingh	13	4	0
,, Doorga Dass Dutt, Merat, ...	10	0	0
,, Pensana Budana Mittra, Benares	13	4	0
,, Mohim Chunder Roy Chowdry Nasserabad	10	0	0
,, Radharamon Roy, Suraha Factory	20	0	0
,, B hary Lal Chatterjee, Adamohan	20	0	0
,, R m Churn Pershad, Gya	6	10	0
,, Bhavani Persad, Behera	10	0	0
,, Mohendronath Bhuttacharjee, Fyzabad	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*January* 26, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The* 19*th January* 1876.—The orders of the 7th December 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, granting privilege leave for forty-five days to Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Land Acquisition Office, Cuttack, are cancelled at his request.

The 21*st January* 1876.—Surgeon-Major William Henry Hayes, Deputy Commissioner of Singhboom, is allowed leave for one day under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 23rd November 1875.

The 22*nd January* 1876.—Mr W. G Willson, Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment

Mr. Krishna Gobind Gupta, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Patoonkhally division of the Backergunj district, *vice* Moulvi Ahmed, transferred.

Moulvi Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Patoonkhally division of the Backergunge district, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Huro Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Moonsheegunge division of the Dacca district, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he may have relieved that officer.

Mr. George Edward Porter, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date between the 7th and 12th February 1875.

Mr. George Stewart Park, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. E. Porter, or until further orders.

Baboo Kali Buddo Mookerjee, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division is confirmed in the 8 venth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service. The Right Honble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. W. K. Clements on, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

The 24*th January* 1876.—Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21 Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Rajgirhat, in Jessore on leave, is posted to the district of Mahlah.

Mr. John Edward Beevor Jeffery is appointed to act as a, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade with effect, from the date on which Mr. W. F. Meres avails himself of his subsidiary leave to proceed on furlough.

Mr. James Kelleher is appointed to act a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr T. E. Coxhead makes over charge of present duties as Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore.

Mr. Francis William Badcock is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade from the date on which the appointment of Mr. Jeffery to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector takes effect.

Advertisements.

A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1876, *at* 11 *o'Clock* A. M *for the following purposes*:—

1. The Chairman to propose, that a Health Officer be appointed for the Town of Calcutta, to perform all the duties, executive and consultative, which fall within the functions of a Health Officer, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, with permission to engage in such private practice as shall not interfere with the efficient discharge of the duties, which may be required from him by the Justices.
2. Appointment of a Health Officer.
3. The Chairman to submit for information, a letter from Dr. Macnamara resigning his appointment as Analyst to the Corporation from the 10th February next, and to move "that an Analyst to the Corporation be appointed on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem."
4. Appointment of an Analyst to the Corporation.
5. The Chairman to submit Report of General Committee, recommending that a Census of the Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta be taken, and to propose—

"That the report of the General Committee be adopted, and that a grant of Rs 16,000 be sanctioned for the taking of a Census of the inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, as provided in Sections from 100 to 108 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863."

6. The Chairman to propose "that following Justices be appointed as a Special Committee to supervise all matters connected with the taking of a Census of the inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta:—

"Dr. Payne, Dr. Mackenzie, B. Newman, Esq., Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, Dr. Kanie Lall Dey, Rai Bahadoor, and the Chairman and the Vice Chairman."

7. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, Resolution by General Committee, recommending the expenditure of Rs. 300 for preparing detailed lists of persons entitled to franchise, and qualified to be appointed as Commissioners under the new Municipal Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council.
8. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, Resolution by General Committee on tenders received for supplying general stores, as well as gram, hay and straw, and coal for the current year.
9. The Chairman to submit for payment, Messrs. Cook and Kelvey's bill for the casket, and Mr Sedgfield's bill for illuminating and engrossing the address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
10. The Chairman to submit Memo. by Engineer, with supplementary establishment list for Dhangurs employed at the Drainage Pumping Station, in connection with the silt pits, inadvertently omitted from the Budget for 1876, recommended for sanction by the General Committee.
11. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, Resolution by General Committee, sanctioning, as a tentative arrangement, certain alterations suggested by the Engineer, in the present system of carrying out House Drainage connections.
12. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, Resolution by General Committee, recommending that the Kooring Brickfields be again advertised for sale.
13. The Chairman to submit Memo. by Engineer proposing, as a temporary measure, to transfer Mr. Toussaint to the Drainage Department, and to appoint Mr. Dallas, as Superintendent of Road and Conservancy, South Division, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, and Resolution thereon by General Committee.
14. The Chairman to lay on the table letter, conveying to the Justices, the cordial thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for their zealous, effective, and most useful assistance in all matters relating to the reception of the Prince of Wales, during His Royal Highness' visit to Calcutta.
15. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, Proceedings of General Committee at meetings held on 22nd and 29th January.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

29th January 1876. *Secretary to the Justices.*

MISS R. A. BRINK, M. D.

76, *Sakareetollah Lane,*

AT HOME, THREE P. M.

WANTED.

An experienced Leveller for the Public Works Department Court of wards Raj Durbangah on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem.

Preference should be given to him, who knows to draw neatly and can take levels &c. with Theodolite-application with copies of testimonials to be forward to the undersigned as soon as possible.

MOHA NUNDA GHOSHA,
Superintendent of Embankment
Court of wards Raj Durbhungah.

COLLEGE REUNION.

1876.

The Second College Reunion takes place on Monday the 31st instant at the Emerald Bower of Rajah Joteendra Muhun Tagore Bahadoor at Sinthi. This time the Reunion will be open to the alumni of all the Colleges and other principal educational institutions of Bengal. The business of the Reunion will commence at noon and last till 8 P. M. and consist of the delivery of lectures, recital of poems, readings from authors, musical performances, exhibition of tableaux vivants of Ragas and Raginis and of pictures on water, tableaux of Scenes from Meghanada, &c &c. The College Reunion Committee, representing the principal Colleges and the different sections of the Community, is composed of the following gentlemen :—

Babu Juggodish Nath Roy
" Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari
" Raj Narain Bose
" Gour Dass Bysak
Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter
Professor H. Blochmann.
Dr. Mahendro Lall Sircar.
Moulvi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nyarutna
Revd. Lal Behari De
Babu Brahmo Mohun Mullick
" Dijendro Nath Tagore
" Keshub Chunder Sen
" Sree Nath Ghose
" Omesh Chunder Dutt, Krishnagar College.
" Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea
Anunda Mohun Bose Esq.
Babu Ram Sunkur Sen
" Bhudeb Mookerjea
Mr. G. C. Dutt
Raja Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadoor
Hon'ble Kristo Dass Pal
Pundit Iswara Chunder Vidyasagar
Revd. K. M. Banerjea
Dr. Kanye Lall Dey Roy Bahadoor
Babu Rajendro Lala Mittra
" Rajendro Nath Mittra
" Peary Chand Mittra
" Ram Dass Sen
" Mohesh Chunder Banerjea
" Ishen Chunder Banerjea
" Raj Kissen Banerjea
Pundit Ramgati Nyarutna
Dr. Soorji Kumar Sarbadhikari
Babu Kali Prosonno Banerjea
" Bykunt Nath Bose
" Radhica Prosonno Mookerjea
" Raj Kissen Mookerjea
" Annad Kristo Bose
Raja Shourendro Mohun Tagore, Secy. and Treasurer.
Babu Chunder Nath Bose, Joint Secretary
" Khagendra Nath Roy, Assistt. Secy.

The price of cards of admission will be Rs. 2 each; but subscriptions exceeding that amount will be thankfully received. Cards will be sold at the undermentioned places:—1. The British Indian Association. 2 The *Hindoo Patriot* Press. 3. The Presidency College Library. 4 The residence of Babu Raj Narain Bose, No. 13 Fukeer Chand Mitter's Street. 5. The residence of the Joint Secretary Babu Chunder Nath Bose, No. 13. Sooken's Street, Simla. 6. The residence of Babu Juggodish Nath Roy, No 100. Hurry Ghose's Street, Simla. 7. The residence of the Revd. Lal Behari De, Chinsurah. 8. Judge's Court at Alipore, through Babu Biprodas Banerjea. Tickets will be available to purchasers from the 22nd instant.

College Prize Essays of distinguished students and Babu Raj Narain Bose's History of the Hindu or Presidency College will be sold on the day of the Reunion, the former at one rupee, and the latter at four annas, per copy.

SHOURENDRO MOHUN TAGORE
Hony. Sec. and Treasurer.

Calcutta 16th January 1876.

The Original Hardware Establishment of Indi

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

Hardware Marchants, Wholesale, Retail and General Furnishing Ironmongers.

Garden Rollers
Centrifugal pumps.
Sewing Machines.
Corn-crushing Mills.
Portable Steam Engines.
Steam Pressure Gauges and Cocks.
Chubb's Wrought-iron Safes.
Mouse Traps.
Bell Hangers and Flat and Round Nosed Pliers
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